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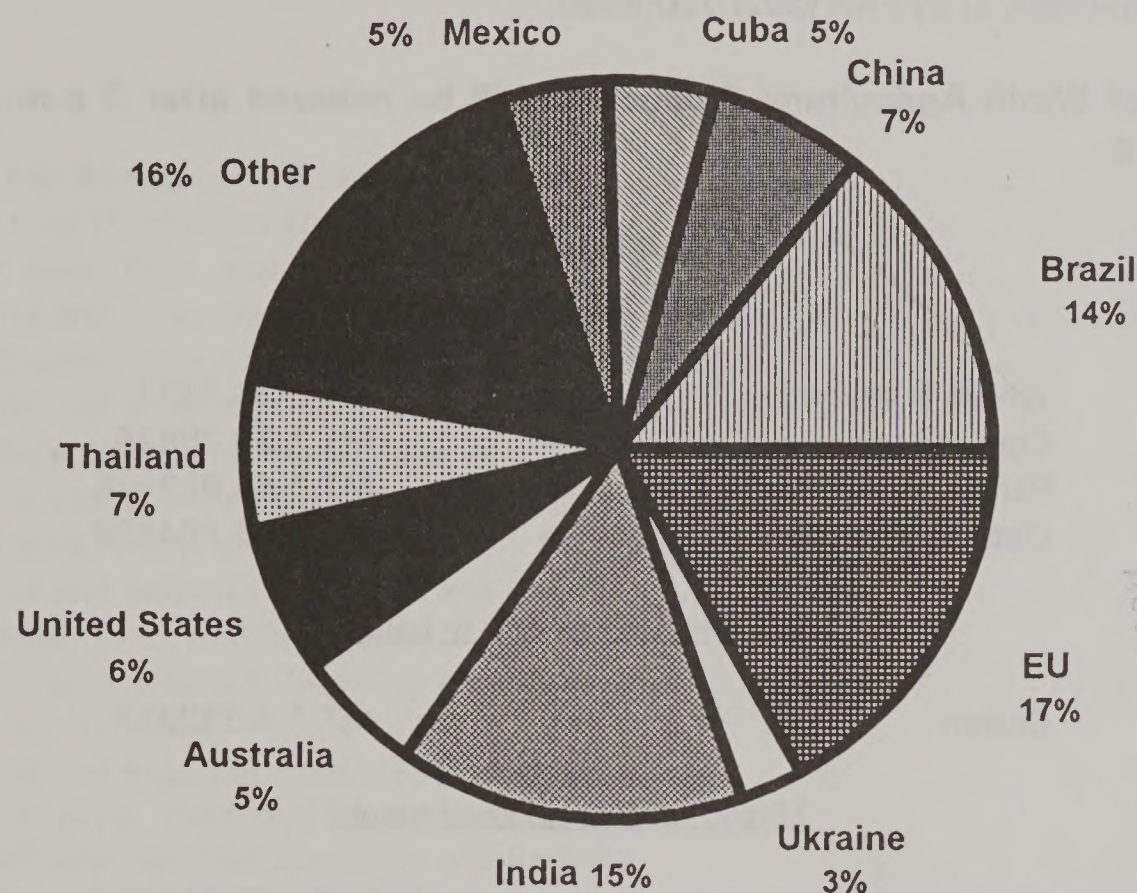
United States
Department of
Agriculture

Foreign
Agricultural
Service

Circular Series
WAP 09-96
September 1996

World Agricultural Production

World Centrifugal Sugar Production 1996/97



Production Articles This Month ...

World Sugar

Pakistan Cotton

Uzbekistan Cotton

Honey In Selected Countries

Tree Nuts In Selected Countries

Canada Grain and Oilseed Trip Report

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-318), September 11, 1996.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, AgBox 1045, Washington, D.C. 20250-1045. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released after 3 p.m. Eastern time on October 15, 1996.

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917
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Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622
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Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

September 1996

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
----------------	-------------

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1996/97

Wheat	5
Coarse Grains	6
Rice	7
Oilseeds	7
Cotton	8

TABLES

Table 1.	U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production	9
Table 2.	World Crop Production Summary	10
Table 3.	Wheat Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	11
Table 4.	Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	12
Table 5.	Corn Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	13
Table 6.	Barley Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	14
Table 7.	Oats Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	15
Table 8.	Rye Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	16
Table 9.	Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	17
Table 10.	Rice Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	18
Table 11.	Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	19
Table 12.	Soybean Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	20
Table 13.	Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	21
Table 14.	Peanut Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	22
Table 15.	Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	23
Table 16.	Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	24
Table 17.	Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	25
Table 18.	Cotton Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	26
Table 19.	Reliability of September Production Projections	27

SUBJECT

PAGE

MAPS

Map 1. World Agricultural Weather Highlights	28
Map 3. September Normal Crop Calendar	29
Map 3. October Normal Crop Calendar	30
Map 4. Former Soviet Union	36

WEATHER BRIEFS

China: August Weather Mostly Favorable	31
Mexico: Rainfall Increases in Northern Drought Areas	31
Thailand: Showers Benefit Grain and Sugarcane	31

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

Argentina: Grain Crops Need Rain	32
Argentina: Tea Production Lower Due To Drought	32
Chile: Cranberry Production On The Rise	32
European Union: Commission Adopts Proposal for 5 Percent Set-Aside for 1997/98	33
United States: Crop Condition and Progress	33
Former Soviet Union: Weather and Crop Developments	35

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

World Centrifugal Sugar Production	37
Pakistan Cotton Production Recovers From Difficult Growing Conditions	40
Uzbekistan Cotton Production in a State of Change	42
Honey Production in Selected Countries	44
Tree Nut Production in Selected Countries	46
Canada Grain and Oilseed Trip Report	52

FEATURE TABLES

Table 20. World Centrifugal Sugar Production	39
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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1996/97

September 1996

WHEAT

<u>Country</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u> MMT	<u>1996/97 Monthly Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> (%)	<u>Change From 1995/96</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	579.5	+8.9	+2	+8	Production is forecast higher this month due to increases in the United States and the total foreign category.
United States	62.5	+1.3	+2	+5	Production is estimated higher due to an increase in spring wheat yield, especially in North Dakota and Minnesota.
Total Foreign	517.0	+7.6	+1	+9	Production is forecast higher due mainly to increases in European Union, Australia, Turkey, Brazil, Algeria, and Canada.
European Union	96.8	+3.0	+3	+12	Production is forecast higher due to improved yield prospects in France and the United Kingdom. Harvest activity is about complete.
Australia	19.5	+2.0	+11	+15	Production is forecast higher due to increases in area and prospective yield.
Canada	29.8	+0.8	+3	+17	Production is forecast higher due to increases in area and yield as reported by Statistics Canada.
Algeria	2.2	+0.7	+47	+17	Production is forecast higher based on harvest reports indicating increases in harvested area and yield.
Brazil	3.0	+0.5	+20	+99	Production is forecast higher based on improved yield prospects because of generally favorable weather in Parana.
Turkey	16.5	+0.5	+3	+6	Production is forecast higher as harvest reports indicate an increase in yield.
Tunisia	2.0	+0.3	+18	+277	Production is forecast higher due to harvest reports indicating higher yield.
Morocco	5.9	+0.3	+5	+436	Production is forecast higher based on harvest reports indicating higher yield and harvested area.
Pakistan	17.0	-0.5	-3	-0	Production is forecast lower as harvest reports indicate lower yield.

COARSE GRAINS

<u>Country</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u> MMT	<u>1996/97 Monthly Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> (%)	<u>Change From 1995/96</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	865.3	+9.2	+1	+9	Production is forecast higher this month due to increases in the United States and the total foreign category.
United States	254.2	+3.7	+1	+21	Production is forecast higher due to increases in corn, barley, and sorghum output.
Total Foreign	611.1	+5.6	+0.9	+4	Production is forecast higher due to increases in the European Union, Canada, Thailand, Hungary, Morocco, and Algeria.
European Union	101.1	+2.8	+3	+15	Production is forecast higher based mainly on higher corn and barley yield estimates for France and Spain.
Canada	28.9	+1.5	+5	+20	Production is forecast higher based on a Statistics Canada report indicating increases in barley, oats, and rye output. Corn production is lowered due to generally unfavorable cool, wet weather throughout the growing season.
Thailand	4.4	+0.6	+16	+13	Production is forecast higher based on favorable growing conditions for corn that boosted yield prospects.
Hungary	6.7	+0.5	+8	+6	Production is forecast higher due to favorable growing conditions that boosted corn yield potential.
Algeria	1.4	+0.4	+33	+137	Production is forecast higher as harvest reports indicate an increase in barley yield.
Morocco	4.2	+0.4	+11	+328	Production is forecast at a record based on harvest reports indicating higher barley harvested area and yield.
Czech Republic	2.9	-0.2	-7	+6	Production is forecast lower due to reduced barley yield.
Australia	8.4	-0.1	-1	-7	Production is forecast slightly lower based on an ABARE report indicating decreases in sorghum and oats output that more than offset an increase in barley.

WORLD RICE (MILLED BASIS)

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Estimate MMT	1996/97 Monthly Change MMT	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1995/96 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	375.7	-0.0	-0	+ 1	Production is virtually unchanged from a month ago.
United States	5.6	+0.1	+ 2	-1	Production is forecast higher based on an increase in projected yield.
Total Foreign	370.1	-0.1	-0	+ 1	Production is forecast lower due to a decrease in Japan.
Japan	9.2	-0.1	-1	-6	Production is forecast lower as MAFF reported a crop index indicating a lower-than-expected rice yield.

OILSEEDS

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Forecast MMT	1996/97 Monthly Change MMT	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1995/96 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	253.4	-1.4	-1	-0	Production is forecast lower this month due to declines in the United States and the total foreign category.
United States	71.2	-1.0	-1	+ 4	Production is forecast lower due to yield reductions for soybeans and cottonseed which more than offset an increase in peanut yield.
Total Foreign	182.2	-0.4	-0	-2	Production is estimated lower due to decreases in the European Union and China which more than offset larger crops in Canada and Eastern Europe.
European Union	12.1	-0.6	-5	-8	Production is estimated lower due to reduced rapeseed harvested area and yield caused by winter-kill in Germany.
China	40.5	-0.4	-1	-7	Production is estimated lower due to reductions in the area and yield of cottonseed.
Canada	7.4	+0.4	+6	-15	Production is estimated higher due to improved rapeseed yield prospects.
Eastern Europe	4.7	+0.2	+6	-11	Production is estimated higher due to larger rapeseed area and improved sunflowerseed yield potential in Hungary.

PALM OIL

<u>Country</u>	----- Current <u>Forecast</u> MMT	1996/97 Monthly <u>Change</u> MMT	----- Monthly <u>Change</u> (%)	Change From <u>1995/96</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	16.2	NC	NC	+ 4	No change this month. Production is forecast at a record, up 0.7 million tons from last year.

COTTON

<u>Country</u>	----- Current <u>Estimate</u> MBALES	1996/97 Monthly <u>Change</u> MBALES	----- Monthly <u>Change</u> (%)	Change From <u>1995/96</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World Total	87.4	-1.0	-1	-5	Production is estimated lower this month primarily due to reductions in the United States and China which more than offset an increase in India.
United States	17.9	-0.7	-4	NC	Production is estimated lower due to a reduction in yield.
Total Foreign	69.5	-0.3	-0	-6	Production is forecast lower due to a decrease in China which more than offset an increase in India.
China	18.0	-1.0	-5	-18	Production is estimated lower due to reductions in area and yield.
India	11.3	+0.8	+8	-8	Production is estimated higher due to increases in area and yield.

TABLE 1
U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	Prel.	1995/96	Proj.	Prel.	1995/96	Proj.	Prel.	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1994/95	1995/96	Aug.	1996/97 Proj.	Aug.	Sep.
	-- Million acres --			-- Million acres --			-- Bushels per acre --			-- Million bushels --		
All Wheat	70.3	69.2	75.6	61.8	61.0	63.1	37.6	35.8	35.6	36.4	2,321	2,296
Winter	49.2	48.7	52.1	41.4	41.0	40.1	40.2	37.7	37.3	37.3	1,662	1,495
Other	21.1	20.5	23.5	20.4	20.0	23.0	33.0	32.0	32.8	34.8	659	801
Soybeans	61.7	62.6	64.3	60.9	61.6	63.4	41.4	34.9	36.2	35.8	2,517	2,270
Corn	79.2	71.2	79.6	72.9	65.0	73.3	138.6	113.5	118.7	120.2	10,103	8,804
Sorghum	9.8	9.5	13.3	8.9	8.3	12.0	72.8	55.6	61.1	63.6	649	764
Barley	7.2	6.7	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.8	56.2	57.2	57.4	58.3	375	394
Oats	6.6	6.3	4.6	4.0	3.0	2.7	57.1	54.7	59.0	59.0	229	158
							-- Pounds per acre --			-- Million CWT --		
Rice	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.9	5,964	5,621	5,863	5,957	197.8	171.5
All Cotton	13.7	16.9	14.2	13.3	16.0	13.0	708	537	686	661	19.7	17.9
										-- Million 480--pound bales --		

TABLE 2
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe		FSU-12	Asia				South America		Selected Other		All Others				
			United States	Canada	Mexico	European Union	Oth. Europe		China	India	Indonesia	Pakistan	Thailand	Argentina	Brazil	Australia		South Turkey Africa			
--- Million metric tons ---																					
<u>Wheat</u>	1994/95	524.7	461.6	63.2	23.1	4.2	84.5	0.8	34.0	59.9	99.3	59.8	0.0	15.2	0.0	11.3	2.2	8.9	1.8	14.7	41.8
	1995/96 prel.	535.9	476.5	59.5	25.4	3.5	86.2	0.9	34.7	58.9	102.0	65.5	0.0	17.0	0.0	8.6	1.5	17.0	2.0	15.5	37.9
	1996/97 proj.																				
<u>Coarse Grains</u>	August	570.6	509.4	61.2	29.0	3.2	93.8	1.0	27.2	68.5	107.0	66.0	0.0	17.5	0.0	14.0	2.5	17.5	2.4	16.0	43.9
	September	579.5	517.0	62.5	29.8	3.2	96.8	1.0	27.2	68.5	107.0	66.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	14.0	3.0	19.5	2.4	16.5	45.2
<u>Rice (Milled)</u>	1994/95	868.0	583.1	284.9	23.4	20.6	86.5	1.5	47.0	79.2	113.7	30.1	5.2	1.9	4.0	13.4	37.8	5.0	5.4	8.9	99.7
	1995/96 prel.	795.0	585.6	209.4	24.1	20.0	88.3	1.6	52.0	57.5	126.3	29.7	5.3	1.8	3.9	13.7	33.8	9.1	11.3	9.4	97.8
	1996/97 proj.																				
<u>Rice (Milled)</u>	August	856.0	605.5	250.5	27.4	22.0	98.3	1.7	48.6	56.0	128.1	33.6	5.5	1.9	3.8	15.4	33.8	8.5	10.2	10.4	100.5
	September	865.2	611.1	254.2	28.9	22.0	101.1	1.7	48.5	56.0	128.1	33.6	5.5	1.9	4.4	15.4	33.8	8.4	10.2	10.4	101.2
<u>Rice (Milled)</u>	1994/95	365.4	358.9	6.5	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	123.2	81.2	32.4	3.4	14.1	0.6	7.4	0.8	0.0	0.2	93.0
	1995/96 prel.	371.3	365.6	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	129.7	81.0	33.2	3.8	14.4	0.6	6.7	0.8	0.0	0.2	92.9
	1996/97 proj.																				
<u>Rice (Milled)</u>	August	375.7	370.2	5.5	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	130.0	82.0	34.0	3.8	14.2	0.6	7.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	94.6
	September	375.7	370.1	5.6	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	130.0	82.0	34.0	3.8	14.2	0.6	7.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	94.5
<u>Total Grains 1/</u>	1994/95	1,758.2	1,403.5	354.6	46.5	25.0	172.3	2.3	81.0	140.1	336.1	171.1	37.6	20.5	18.1	25.3	47.3	14.7	7.2	23.7	234.5
	1995/96 prel.	1,702.2	1,427.6	274.6	49.5	23.6	175.7	2.6	86.7	117.4	358.0	176.1	38.5	22.6	18.3	22.9	41.9	26.9	13.2	25.1	228.6
	1996/97 proj.																				
<u>Rice (Milled)</u>	August	1,802.3	1,485.1	317.2	56.4	25.4	193.6	2.6	75.8	125.5	365.1	181.6	39.5	23.2	18.0	30.0	43.3	26.9	12.6	26.7	239.0
	September	1,820.4	1,498.2	322.2	58.7	25.4	199.4	2.6	75.7	125.5	365.1	181.6	39.5	22.7	18.6	30.0	43.8	28.8	12.6	27.2	241.0
<u>Oilseeds 2/</u>	1994/95	260.6	180.9	79.7	9.6	1.0	12.7	0.8	4.1	8.8	42.4	23.8	4.8	3.2	0.8	19.4	27.0	1.0	0.7	1.7	19.2
	1995/96 prel.	254.3	185.9	68.4	8.8	0.9	13.2	0.8	5.2	11.3	43.3	25.3	5.1	3.4	0.8	19.3	24.0	1.4	1.1	2.1	19.9
	1996/97 proj.																				
<u>Rice (Milled)</u>	August	254.8	182.6	72.3	7.0	1.0	12.7	0.7	4.4	9.8	40.8	25.3	5.2	3.4	0.8	19.1	26.9	1.6	0.9	2.0	20.9
	September	253.4	182.2	71.2	7.4	1.0	12.1	0.7	4.7	9.8	40.5	25.4	5.2	3.4	0.8	19.1	26.9	1.6	0.9	2.0	20.9
--- Million 480-pound bales ---																					
<u>Cotton</u>	1994/95	85.5	65.9	19.7	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	19.9	10.8	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.6	2.5	1.5	0.1	2.9	9.0
	1995/96 prel.	91.5	73.6	17.9	0.0	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	21.9	12.3	0.0	8.1	0.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.2	3.8	10.3
	1996/97 proj.																				
<u>Rice (Milled)</u>	August	88.4	69.8	18.6	0.0	1.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	7.8	19.0	10.5	0.0	8.2	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	0.2	3.7	10.6
	September	87.4	69.5	17.9	0.0	1.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	7.8	18.0	11.3	0.0	8.2	0.0	2.0	1.9	2.5	0.2	3.7	10.5

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.

2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

September 1996

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 3
Wheat Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	Aug.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	Aug.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	Aug.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	From last year
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	215.12	219.23	228.90	230.03	2.44	2.44	2.49	2.52	524.72	535.93	570.64	579.50	8.86	1.55	43.57	8.13
United States	25.00	24.67	25.54	25.54	2.53	2.41	2.40	2.45	63.17	59.48	61.22	62.48	1.26	2.06	3.00	5.04
Total Foreign	190.12	194.55	203.35	204.48	2.43	2.45	2.51	2.53	461.55	476.45	509.42	517.02	7.60	1.49	40.57	8.52
Major Exporters	39.73	41.60	47.05	47.85	3.22	3.30	3.28	3.34	127.87	137.16	154.25	160.05	5.80	3.76	22.89	16.69
European Union	15.79	16.13	17.15	17.15	5.36	5.34	5.47	5.64	84.54	86.16	93.75	96.75	3.00	3.20	10.59	12.29
France	4.58	4.75	5.00	5.00	6.67	6.50	6.50	6.90	30.55	30.86	32.50	34.50	2.00	6.15	3.64	11.79
United Kingdom	1.81	1.86	1.95	1.95	7.35	7.71	7.44	7.95	13.31	14.30	14.50	15.50	1.00	6.90	1.20	8.39
Germany	2.44	2.58	2.65	2.65	6.77	6.89	6.98	6.98	16.48	17.76	18.50	18.50	0.00	0.00	0.74	4.15
Canada	10.84	11.25	12.90	13.00	2.13	2.26	2.25	2.29	23.12	25.43	29.00	29.80	0.80	2.76	4.37	17.18
Australia	8.00	9.72	10.50	11.10	1.11	1.75	1.67	1.76	8.90	16.98	17.50	19.50	2.00	11.43	2.52	14.87
Argentina	5.10	4.50	6.50	6.60	2.22	1.91	2.15	2.12	11.30	8.60	14.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	5.40	62.79
Major Importers	86.83	87.94	91.51	91.68	2.37	2.32	2.37	2.38	205.78	204.16	217.05	217.85	0.80	0.37	13.68	6.70
China	28.98	28.81	29.50	29.50	3.43	3.54	3.63	3.63	99.30	102.00	107.00	107.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	4.90
FSU-12	42.22	45.31	47.18	47.18	1.42	1.30	1.45	1.45	59.90	58.92	68.51	68.51	0.00	0.00	9.59	16.27
Russia	22.18	23.91	25.00	25.00	1.45	1.26	1.48	1.48	32.10	30.10	37.00	37.00	0.00	0.00	6.90	22.92
Ukraine	4.51	5.48	6.25	6.25	3.07	2.97	2.40	2.40	13.86	16.27	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	-1.27	-7.82
Kazakhstan	12.62	12.55	12.20	12.20	0.72	0.52	0.82	0.82	9.05	6.49	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	3.51	54.08
Baltic States	0.41	0.44	0.46	0.46	1.97	1.93	1.92	1.92	0.81	0.86	0.88	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.98
Eastern Europe	10.07	9.68	8.63	8.63	3.37	3.58	3.15	3.15	33.96	34.67	27.16	27.16	0.00	0.00	-7.51	-21.66
Poland	2.41	2.41	2.40	2.40	3.18	3.60	3.58	3.58	7.66	8.67	8.60	8.60	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-0.78
Romania	2.42	2.42	1.80	1.80	2.56	3.05	1.83	1.83	6.19	7.37	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	-4.07	-55.22
Egypt	0.73	0.97	1.00	1.00	5.62	5.28	5.40	5.40	4.10	5.10	5.40	5.40	0.00	0.00	0.30	5.88
Morocco	3.05	1.70	3.05	3.22	1.81	0.65	1.84	1.83	5.52	1.10	5.60	5.90	0.30	5.36	4.80	436.36
Brazil	1.37	1.03	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.46	1.47	1.76	2.19	1.51	2.50	3.00	0.50	20.00	1.49	98.54
Other Foreign	63.56	65.01	64.79	64.95	2.01	2.08	2.13	2.14	127.91	135.13	138.13	139.13	1.00	0.72	4.00	2.96
India	25.10	25.60	25.10	25.10	2.38	2.56	2.63	2.63	59.84	65.47	66.00	66.00	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.81
Turkey	8.60	8.55	8.45	8.45	1.71	1.81	1.89	1.95	14.70	15.50	16.00	16.50	0.50	3.13	1.00	6.45
Pakistan	8.03	8.17	8.16	8.32	1.89	2.08	2.14	2.04	15.21	17.00	17.50	17.00	-0.50	-2.86	-0.00	-0.01
Mexico	0.97	0.87	0.80	0.80	4.30	3.98	4.00	4.00	4.15	3.46	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-7.51
Saudi Arabia	0.60	0.47	0.27	0.27	4.47	4.30	4.91	4.91	2.68	2.00	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.70	-35.00
Rep. of South Africa	1.04	1.36	1.40	1.40	1.77	1.43	1.71	1.71	1.83	1.95	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.45	23.08
Others	19.23	19.99	20.62	20.62	1.53	1.49	1.54	1.59	29.49	29.74	31.73	32.73	1.00	3.15	2.98	10.03

TABLE 4
Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area					Yield					Production					Change in Production			
	Prel.					Prel.					Prel.					From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Aug.	1996/97 Proj.	Sep.	1994/95	1995/96	Aug.	1996/97 Proj.	Sep.	1994/95	1995/96	Aug.	Sep.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent	
	Million hectares					Metric tons per hectare					Million metric tons								
World	319.97	308.66	316.76	316.95		2.71	2.58	2.70	2.73		868.02	794.99	856.01	865.25	9.23	1.08	70.26	8.84	
United States	37.59	33.54	38.48	38.48		7.58	6.24	6.51	6.61		284.89	209.42	250.48	254.16	3.68	1.47	44.74	21.36	
Total Foreign	282.38	275.11	278.29	278.48		2.07	2.13	2.18	2.19		583.13	585.57	605.54	611.09	5.55	0.92	25.52	4.36	
Major Exporters	19.83	21.43	23.02	23.11		2.58	2.90	2.84	2.91		51.21	62.09	65.27	67.30	2.03	3.11	5.21	8.39	
Canada	6.96	6.96	8.11	8.35		3.36	3.46	3.37	3.46		23.39	24.09	27.35	28.85	1.50	5.48	4.76	19.75	
Argentina	3.51	3.83	4.12	4.12		3.82	3.58	3.75	3.75		13.40	13.71	15.42	15.42	0.00	0.00	1.71	12.44	
Australia	4.07	5.02	5.03	4.84		1.23	1.81	1.69	1.74		5.02	9.10	8.51	8.44	-0.07	-0.82	-0.66	-7.28	
South Africa, Rep.	3.94	4.32	4.40	4.40		1.37	2.61	2.32	2.32		5.40	11.29	10.20	10.20	0.00	0.00	-1.09	-9.68	
Thailand	1.36	1.30	1.36	1.41		2.94	3.00	2.79	3.12		4.00	3.90	3.80	4.40	0.60	15.79	0.50	12.82	
Major Importers	95.76	89.27	86.53	86.50		2.48	2.48	2.64	2.67		237.40	221.56	228.58	231.35	2.77	1.21	9.79	4.42	
FSU-12	48.93	43.79	39.76	39.76		1.62	1.31	1.41	1.41		79.23	57.50	56.04	56.04	0.00	0.00	-1.47	-2.55	
Russia	30.15	27.21	25.25	25.25		1.50	1.13	1.31	1.31		45.10	30.70	33.10	33.10	0.00	0.00	2.40	7.82	
Ukraine	7.00	6.90	6.37	6.37		2.65	2.26	1.70	1.70		18.53	15.61	10.83	10.83	0.00	0.00	-4.78	-30.61	
Kazakhstan	7.67	5.81	4.55	4.55		0.89	0.51	0.91	0.91		6.86	2.99	4.15	4.15	0.00	0.00	1.17	39.03	
Baltic States	1.51	1.29	1.19	1.19		1.73	1.64	1.74	1.74		2.60	2.11	2.06	2.06	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-2.42	
European Union	18.70	18.43	19.54	19.61		4.62	4.79	5.03	5.15		86.46	88.28	98.25	101.07	2.82	2.87	12.79	14.49	
Germany	3.80	3.95	4.16	4.17		5.22	5.60	5.43	5.40		19.85	22.10	22.60	22.50	-0.10	-0.44	0.40	1.81	
France	3.47	3.42	3.64	3.69		6.40	6.41	6.58	6.90		22.17	21.92	23.93	25.43	1.50	6.27	3.51	16.01	
Eastern Europe	16.76	16.29	16.19	16.09		2.80	3.19	3.00	3.01		46.98	52.03	48.57	48.52	-0.05	-0.10	-3.51	-6.75	
Poland	6.08	6.17	6.00	6.00		2.32	2.79	2.68	2.68		14.12	17.24	16.10	16.10	0.00	0.00	-1.14	-6.63	
Romania	4.15	3.94	4.08	4.08		2.59	3.07	2.65	2.65		10.76	12.07	10.81	10.81	0.00	0.00	-1.27	-10.50	
Czech Rep.	0.86	0.72	0.81	0.81		3.72	3.73	3.80	3.55		3.21	2.70	3.06	2.86	-0.20	-6.55	0.15	5.66	
Mexico	9.47	9.10	9.45	9.45		2.18	2.20	2.33	2.33		20.61	20.00	22.00	22.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	10.00	
Other W. Europe	0.40	0.38	0.41	0.41		3.89	4.26	4.07	4.07		1.54	1.63	1.66	1.66	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.59	
Other Foreign	166.80	164.41	168.74	168.87		1.77	1.84	1.85	1.85		294.53	301.93	311.70	312.45	0.75	0.24	10.52	3.48	
China	25.89	27.21	27.90	27.90		4.39	4.64	4.59	4.59		113.68	126.34	128.05	128.05	0.00	0.00	1.71	1.35	
India	34.19	32.85	34.10	34.10		0.88	0.90	0.99	0.99		30.08	29.68	33.60	33.60	0.00	0.00	3.92	13.21	
Brazil	14.74	14.27	14.61	14.61		2.56	2.37	2.32	2.32		37.76	33.76	33.83	33.83	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.22	
Turkey	4.41	4.47	4.78	4.78		2.01	2.09	2.18	2.18		8.88	9.36	10.43	10.43	0.00	0.00	1.07	11.43	
Indonesia	3.00	2.95	3.10	3.10		1.73	1.80	1.77	1.77		5.20	5.30	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	0.20	3.77	
Philippines	2.97	2.70	2.70	2.70		1.53	1.56	1.52	1.52		4.53	4.20	4.10	4.10	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-2.38	
Others	81.60	79.97	81.55	81.68		1.16	1.17	1.18	1.19		94.40	93.29	96.19	96.94	0.75	0.78	3.65	3.91	

TABLE 5
Corn Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production			
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons						
World	134.22	132.84	139.42	4.17	3.86	3.95	559.28	513.35	550.53	3.91	0.71	41.09	8.00
United States	29.50	26.30	29.65	8.70	7.12	7.45	256.62	187.31	220.85	2.78	1.26	36.33	19.39
Total Foreign	104.73	106.54	109.77	2.89	3.06	3.00	302.66	326.04	329.68	1.13	0.34	4.77	1.46
Major Exporters	6.65	7.04	7.60	2.94	3.53	3.37	19.54	24.86	25.60	0.60	2.34	1.34	5.39
Argentina	2.50	2.60	3.00	4.36	4.10	4.17	10.90	10.66	12.50	0.00	0.00	1.84	17.26
South Africa	2.95	3.30	3.40	1.64	3.18	2.79	4.85	10.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	-1.00	-9.52
Thailand	1.20	1.14	1.20	3.17	3.25	3.00	3.80	3.70	3.60	0.60	16.67	0.50	13.51
Major Importers	20.80	20.69	21.77	3.49	3.76	3.63	72.67	77.83	78.99	1.00	1.27	2.16	2.78
Eastern Europe	7.07	6.95	7.19	3.21	3.65	3.33	22.72	25.37	23.93	0.20	0.84	-1.25	-4.91
Romania	3.00	3.12	3.30	2.84	3.18	2.73	8.50	9.92	9.00	0.00	0.00	-0.92	-9.30
Yugoslavia	2.10	2.10	2.20	3.57	3.95	3.64	7.50	8.30	8.00	-0.30	-3.75	-0.60	-7.23
European Union	3.72	3.69	4.08	7.61	7.85	8.09	28.30	28.95	32.99	0.80	2.42	4.84	16.71
France	1.64	1.62	1.75	7.72	7.61	7.71	12.64	12.35	13.50	0.50	3.70	1.65	13.37
Italy	0.91	0.94	0.97	8.05	8.98	9.28	7.32	8.45	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.55	6.56
Mexico	8.02	7.50	7.50	2.12	2.13	2.20	17.01	16.00	16.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	3.13
FSU-12	1.88	2.45	2.90	2.14	2.84	1.73	4.03	6.95	5.02	0.00	0.00	-1.94	-27.84
Russia	0.52	0.64	1.00	1.72	2.64	1.50	0.90	1.70	1.50	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-11.76
Ukraine	0.65	1.16	1.24	2.36	2.92	1.61	1.54	3.39	2.00	0.00	0.00	-1.39	-41.04
Other W. Europe	0.03	0.03	0.03	8.67	9.20	8.57	0.26	0.23	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.01	4.35
Others	0.08	0.08	0.08	4.44	4.13	4.13	0.36	0.33	0.32	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-1.23
Other Foreign	77.28	78.81	80.40	2.72	2.83	2.80	210.45	223.35	225.09	-0.47	-0.21	1.26	0.57
China	21.15	22.77	23.50	4.69	4.92	4.85	99.28	112.00	114.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.79
Brazil	14.19	13.70	14.00	2.61	2.41	2.36	36.98	33.00	33.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
India	6.10	6.10	6.15	1.50	1.61	1.63	9.12	9.80	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	2.04
Canada	0.96	1.00	1.05	7.37	7.25	7.14	7.04	7.25	7.50	-0.50	-6.67	-0.25	-3.46
Indonesia	3.00	2.95	3.10	1.73	1.80	1.77	5.20	5.30	5.50	0.00	0.00	0.20	3.77
Philippines	2.97	2.70	2.70	1.53	1.56	1.52	4.53	4.20	4.10	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-2.38
Egypt	0.89	0.89	0.89	6.38	6.47	6.52	5.65	5.74	5.80	0.00	0.00	0.06	1.08
Zimbabwe	1.40	1.55	1.40	0.64	1.68	1.43	0.89	2.60	2.00	0.00	0.00	-0.60	-23.08
Others	26.63	27.15	27.61	1.57	1.60	1.56	41.75	43.46	43.19	0.03	0.07	-0.25	-0.57

TABLE 6
Barley Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production			
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons						
World	73.21	68.54	66.07	2.19	2.06	2.28	160.59	141.45	150.76	3.79	2.51	13.10	9.26
United States	2.70	2.54	2.74	3.03	3.08	3.09	8.16	7.82	8.44	0.14	1.65	0.76	9.77
Total Foreign	70.51	66.00	63.33	2.16	2.02	2.25	152.42	133.63	142.31	3.65	2.56	12.34	9.23
European Union	10.97	10.75	11.40	3.98	4.07	4.34	43.69	43.75	49.46	1.70	3.44	7.41	16.93
Denmark	0.71	0.72	0.76	4.89	5.40	4.87	3.45	3.86	3.70	0.00	0.00	-0.16	-4.24
France	1.41	1.39	1.45	5.44	5.56	5.86	7.65	7.74	8.50	1.00	11.76	1.76	22.75
Germany	2.07	2.11	2.25	5.27	5.64	5.33	10.90	11.89	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.92
Italy	0.39	0.39	0.39	3.74	3.65	3.85	1.47	1.43	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.07	5.19
Spain	3.60	3.30	3.50	2.11	1.58	2.71	7.60	5.20	9.50	1.00	10.53	5.30	101.92
United Kingdom	1.11	1.17	1.25	5.38	5.88	5.60	5.95	6.85	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	2.19
FSU—12	29.66	25.87	20.63	1.73	1.22	1.43	51.18	31.60	29.40	0.00	0.00	-2.21	-6.99
Russia	16.40	14.71	11.50	1.65	1.07	1.39	27.00	15.80	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	1.27
Ukraine	5.09	4.41	3.75	2.85	2.18	1.73	14.51	9.63	6.50	0.00	0.00	-3.13	-32.52
Kazakhstan	6.05	4.79	3.60	0.84	0.50	0.83	5.10	2.41	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.59	24.64
Baltic States	1.06	0.89	0.78	1.80	1.64	1.79	1.91	1.47	1.40	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-4.44
Eastern Europe	3.73	3.41	3.35	2.94	3.30	3.08	11.00	11.25	10.33	-0.25	-2.42	-1.17	-10.41
Poland	1.03	1.05	1.10	2.60	3.13	3.00	2.69	3.28	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.64
Czech Rep.	0.68	0.56	0.65	3.80	3.84	3.85	2.58	2.14	2.50	-0.20	-8.00	0.16	7.48
Romania	0.76	0.57	0.50	2.12	2.98	2.60	1.61	1.70	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.40	-23.53
Canada	4.09	4.37	5.00	2.86	2.99	3.00	11.69	13.04	15.00	1.20	8.00	3.17	24.28
Other W. Europe	0.24	0.24	0.23	3.60	3.94	3.80	0.86	0.93	0.88	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-5.51
Norway	0.18	0.18	0.18	2.85	3.29	3.29	0.51	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.17
Turkey	3.50	3.55	3.75	1.86	1.94	2.00	6.50	6.90	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.60	8.70
Australia	2.50	3.20	3.30	1.12	1.72	1.67	2.79	5.50	5.50	0.30	5.45	0.30	5.49
China	1.20	1.20	1.20	3.17	3.33	3.33	3.80	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Morocco	2.58	1.30	2.30	1.44	0.46	1.48	3.72	0.60	3.40	0.40	11.76	3.20	533.33
India	0.79	0.85	0.85	1.67	1.86	1.88	1.31	1.58	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.27
Others	10.18	10.38	10.55	1.37	1.25	1.31	13.97	13.02	13.85	0.30	2.17	1.14	8.73

TABLE 7
Oats Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production							
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		From last year					
	1994/95	1995/96	Aug.	Sep.	1994/95	1995/96	Aug.	Sep.	1994/95	1995/96	Aug.	Sep.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent	
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons										
World	19.86	18.31	18.16	18.14	1.68	1.57	1.70	1.74	33.26	28.68	30.80	31.65	0.85	2.76	2.97	10.35	
United States	1.62	1.20	1.08	1.08	2.05	1.96	2.11	2.11	3.32	2.35	2.29	2.29	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-2.60	
Total Foreign	18.23	17.11	17.08	17.06	1.64	1.54	1.67	1.72	29.94	26.34	28.51	29.36	0.85	2.98	3.03	11.50	
FSU-12	9.97	9.34	8.89	8.89	1.39	1.14	1.34	1.34	13.85	10.69	11.93	11.93	0.00	0.00	1.24	11.64	
Russia	8.33	7.93	7.60	7.60	1.28	1.08	1.25	1.25	10.70	8.60	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	0.90	10.47	
Ukraine	0.60	0.56	0.53	0.53	2.30	1.99	1.89	1.89	1.39	1.12	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	-0.12	-10.39	
Belarus	0.36	0.33	0.30	0.30	2.29	2.12	2.33	2.33	0.83	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Baltic States	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.35	1.74	1.76	1.76	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-2.65	
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.70	2.51	2.94	2.88	1.81	1.94	1.98	2.23	4.89	4.88	5.82	6.42	0.60	10.32	1.54	31.45	
Canada	1.49	1.20	1.69	1.77	2.44	2.38	2.37	2.66	3.64	2.86	4.00	4.70	0.70	17.50	1.84	64.45	
Australia	0.94	1.04	1.00	0.86	0.96	1.62	1.50	1.63	0.90	1.67	1.50	1.40	-0.10	-6.67	-0.27	-16.27	
Argentina	0.28	0.28	0.25	0.25	1.27	1.27	1.26	1.26	0.35	0.35	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-10.00	
Other Foreign	5.73	5.46	5.47	5.51	2.12	2.13	2.16	2.18	12.14	11.64	11.79	12.04	0.25	2.12	0.41	3.51	
China	0.50	0.54	0.55	0.55	1.20	1.19	1.18	1.18	0.60	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.56	
European Union	2.06	1.83	1.90	1.94	2.31	2.33	2.35	2.41	4.75	4.28	4.47	4.67	0.20	4.48	0.39	9.17	
France	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	4.20	4.16	4.14	4.14	0.68	0.62	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-3.23	
Germany	0.39	0.31	0.33	0.33	4.24	4.60	4.55	4.55	1.66	1.42	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.08	5.56	
Italy	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	2.47	2.26	2.31	2.31	0.36	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-1.64	
Finland	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.35	3.45	3.33	3.57	3.57	1.15	1.10	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.15	13.95	
Sweden	0.32	0.27	0.27	0.27	3.07	3.47	3.52	3.52	0.99	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	
Eastern Europe	1.30	1.12	1.01	1.01	1.96	2.26	2.12	2.12	2.56	2.53	2.13	2.13	0.00	0.00	-0.40	-15.68	
Czech Rep.	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	3.28	3.12	3.33	3.33	0.22	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.01	6.95	
Poland	0.62	0.60	0.45	0.45	2.01	2.51	2.22	2.22	1.24	1.50	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-33.11	
Yugoslavia	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	1.67	1.67	1.85	1.85	0.20	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.04	20.00	
Norway	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.12	3.01	3.78	3.50	3.50	0.30	0.35	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.07	19.32	
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.00	1.83	1.72	1.72	0.30	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-9.09	
Others	1.29	1.40	1.41	1.41	1.92	1.77	1.87	1.90	2.48	2.47	2.63	2.68	0.05	1.90	0.21	8.38	

TABLE 8

Rye Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Aug.	Sep.	1994/95	1995/96	Aug.	Sep.	1994/95	1995/96	Aug.	Sep.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	10.79	10.12	11.04	11.07	2.03	2.17	2.03	2.02	21.88	21.93	22.43	22.37	0.00	0.00	0.45	2.05
United States	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.75	1.65	1.70	1.70	0.29	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79
Total Foreign	10.62	9.97	10.89	10.92	2.03	2.17	2.04	2.03	21.60	21.67	22.18	22.12	-0.06	-0.27	0.45	2.06
FSU - 12	5.88	5.03	6.09	6.09	1.59	1.48	1.44	1.44	9.38	7.46	8.76	8.76	0.00	0.00	1.30	17.45
Russia	3.89	3.23	4.40	4.40	1.54	1.27	1.25	1.25	6.00	4.10	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	1.40	34.15
Ukraine	0.48	0.61	0.62	0.62	1.98	2.00	1.77	1.77	0.94	1.21	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-8.94
Belarus	1.01	1.00	0.93	0.93	1.90	2.00	2.16	2.16	1.92	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Baltic States	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.28	1.67	1.57	1.57	1.57	0.47	0.42	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.02	4.76
Major Exporter																
Canada	0.19	0.16	0.14	0.18	2.13	1.92	1.79	2.00	0.40	0.30	0.25	0.35	0.10	40.00	0.05	16.67
Other Foreign	4.27	4.52	4.38	4.37	2.66	2.99	2.91	2.88	11.35	13.49	12.73	12.57	-0.16	-1.26	-0.93	-6.86
Eastern Europe	2.71	2.78	2.70	2.70	2.21	2.50	2.45	2.45	6.00	6.93	6.63	6.63	0.00	0.00	-0.31	-4.46
Hungary	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	2.22	2.13	2.13	2.13	0.20	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Poland	2.44	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.18	2.56	2.45	2.45	5.30	6.29	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	-0.29	-4.58
Czech Rep.	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	3.51	3.32	3.54	3.54	0.28	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-12.21
European Union	1.24	1.41	1.35	1.34	3.99	4.35	4.22	4.13	4.94	6.15	5.68	5.52	-0.16	-2.82	-0.63	-10.18
Denmark	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.08	4.22	5.00	4.40	4.40	0.38	0.50	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-34.00
France	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	3.96	4.13	3.80	3.80	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-4.04
Germany	0.72	0.86	0.80	0.80	4.77	5.25	5.13	5.00	3.45	4.52	4.10	4.00	-0.10	-2.44	-0.52	-11.52
Spain	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.42	1.09	1.56	1.56	0.22	0.17	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.08	43.68
Austria	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	4.14	4.08	4.00	3.73	0.32	0.31	0.34	0.28	-0.06	-17.65	-0.03	-10.83
Sweden	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	4.50	4.51	4.50	4.50	0.18	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-11.33
Turkey	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	1.47	1.42	1.39	1.39	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-1.96
Others	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.05	1.04	1.15	1.15	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.17	-0.00	-0.00	0.01	9.68

TABLE 9
Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area						Yield						Production						Change in Production							
	Prel.			1996/97 Proj.			Prel.			1996/97 Proj.			Prel.			1996/97 Proj.			From last month			From last year				
	1994/95	1995/96	Aug.	Sep.	Aug.	Sep.	1994/95	1995/96	Aug.	Sep.	Aug.	Sep.	1994/95	1995/96	Aug.	Sep.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent				
																	Million metric tons									
World	40.86	39.64	41.78	41.63			1.41	1.37	1.52	1.54			57.74	54.35	63.69	64.16	0.47	0.74	9.80	18.04						
United States	3.61	3.35	4.86	4.86			4.57	3.49	3.84	3.99			16.49	11.69	18.64	19.41	0.77	4.13	7.71	65.95						
Total Foreign	37.25	36.29	36.92	36.77			1.11	1.18	1.22	1.22			41.25	42.66	45.05	44.75	-0.30	-0.67	2.09	4.90						
India	12.80	12.30	12.60	12.60			0.72	0.79	0.87	0.87			9.20	9.70	11.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	1.30	13.40						
China	1.37	1.20	1.20	1.20			4.60	5.00	4.75	4.75			6.30	6.00	5.70	5.70	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-5.00						
Mexico	1.10	1.30	1.65	1.65			2.73	2.69	3.03	3.03			3.00	3.50	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	42.86						
Nigeria	6.50	6.40	6.45	6.45			1.00	1.06	1.05	1.05			6.50	6.80	6.80	6.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Sudan	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00			0.74	0.70	0.75	0.75			3.70	2.80	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	7.14						
Argentina	0.47	0.63	0.55	0.55			3.53	3.32	3.64	3.64			1.65	2.10	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-4.76						
Australia	0.50	0.65	0.60	0.45			2.02	2.38	2.00	2.00			1.02	1.56	1.20	0.90	-0.30	-25.00	-0.66	-42.12						
Ethiopia	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.94			1.29	1.24	1.28	1.28			1.20	1.15	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.35						
Colombia	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18			3.09	3.10	3.19	3.19			0.56	0.54	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.03	5.89						
Venezuela	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.18			1.33	1.31	1.31	1.31			0.20	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Egypt	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15			4.63	5.24	5.00	5.00			0.76	0.78	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-3.23						
Yemen	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45			0.99	1.03	1.00	1.00			0.44	0.46	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-2.60						
Tanzania	0.60	0.69	0.70	0.70			0.75	1.22	1.14	1.14			0.45	0.84	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-4.76						
Niger	1.30	1.50	1.50	1.50			0.32	0.20	0.20	0.20			0.42	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-2.28						
Rep. of South Africa	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.15			1.68	2.56	2.50	2.50			0.24	0.45	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-15.73						
Thailand	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16			1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25			0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Others	5.44	5.40	5.47	5.47			1.00	0.97	1.00	1.00			5.41	5.25	5.47	5.47	0.00	0.00	0.22	4.17						

TABLE 10
Rice Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield (Rough)				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Aug.	Sep.	1994/95	1995/96	Aug.	Sep.	1994/95	1995/96	Aug.	Sep.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	147.76	147.78	148.22	148.22	3.66	3.73	3.76	3.76	365.41	371.28	375.69	375.68	-0.01	-0.00	4.40	1.19
United States	1.34	1.25	1.17	1.17	6.68	6.30	6.57	6.68	6.55	5.68	5.51	5.60	0.09	1.61	-0.08	-1.36
Total Foreign	146.42	146.53	147.06	147.06	3.64	3.70	3.74	3.74	358.86	365.60	370.18	370.08	-0.10	-0.03	4.48	1.23
Major Exporters	23.50	23.87	23.75	23.75	2.88	2.98	3.04	3.04	43.45	45.60	46.24	46.24	0.00	0.00	0.64	1.40
Vietnam	6.68	6.83	6.85	6.85	3.77	3.86	3.94	3.94	16.60	17.40	17.80	17.80	0.00	0.00	0.40	2.30
Thailand	9.20	9.25	9.20	9.20	2.33	2.36	2.34	2.34	14.12	14.40	14.20	14.20	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-1.39
Burma	5.52	5.70	5.70	5.70	2.90	3.02	3.16	3.16	9.28	10.00	10.44	10.44	0.00	0.00	0.44	4.40
Pakistan	2.11	2.09	2.00	2.00	2.45	2.73	2.85	2.85	3.45	3.80	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Major Importers	15.71	15.83	16.14	16.14	4.15	4.17	4.21	4.21	43.45	43.87	45.25	45.25	0.00	0.00	1.38	3.15
Indonesia	11.17	11.30	11.50	11.50	4.46	4.52	4.55	4.55	32.40	33.20	34.00	34.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	2.41
Rep. of Korea	1.10	1.06	1.06	1.06	6.25	6.05	6.06	6.06	5.06	4.69	4.75	4.75	0.00	0.00	0.06	1.19
European Union	0.36	0.36	0.41	0.41	5.63	5.59	6.10	6.10	1.30	1.23	1.57	1.57	0.00	0.00	0.33	26.82
Iran	0.62	0.62	0.65	0.65	4.36	4.36	4.39	4.39	1.80	1.80	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.10	5.56
Nigeria	1.67	1.70	1.70	1.70	2.20	2.22	2.25	2.25	2.20	2.26	2.30	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.04	1.77
Other Foreign	107.22	106.83	107.17	107.17	3.96	4.04	4.07	4.07	271.96	276.14	278.70	278.60	-0.10	-0.04	2.46	0.89
China	30.17	30.70	30.70	30.70	5.83	6.03	6.05	6.05	123.15	129.65	130.00	130.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.27
India	42.50	42.30	42.50	42.50	2.86	2.87	2.89	2.89	81.16	80.96	82.00	82.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	1.28
Bangladesh	9.92	9.95	9.95	9.95	2.55	2.67	2.71	2.71	16.83	17.68	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	1.83
Japan	2.21	2.12	2.00	2.00	6.77	6.34	6.39	6.32	10.90	9.78	9.30	9.20	-0.10	-1.08	-0.58	-5.94
Brazil	4.24	3.91	4.20	4.20	2.57	2.50	2.45	2.45	7.40	6.65	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	5.26
Philippines	3.67	3.80	3.80	3.80	2.86	2.83	2.83	2.83	6.81	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Egypt	0.58	0.42	0.42	0.42	7.94	8.06	9.60	9.60	2.83	2.10	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.40	19.05
Taiwan	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	5.63	5.67	5.67	5.67	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
FSU-12	0.54	0.51	0.54	0.54	2.87	2.82	2.84	2.84	1.00	0.93	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	7.20
Russia	0.19	0.17	0.20	0.20	2.83	2.70	2.69	2.69	0.35	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.05	16.67
Australia	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.15	8.88	7.68	8.45	8.45	0.81	0.82	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.08	9.89
Others	12.90	12.61	12.55	12.55	2.77	2.69	2.82	2.82	19.55	19.06	19.49	19.49	0.00	0.00	0.43	2.24

September 1996

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Aug	Sep	1994/95	1995/96	Aug	Sep	1994/95	1995/96	Aug	Sep				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World Total 1/ Total Foreign 1/ Copra Palm Kernel	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	260.63 180.91 5.47 4.54	254.27 185.86 5.01 4.70	254.81 182.55 5.14 4.96	253.38 182.17 5.14 4.96	-1.43 -0.39 0.00 0.00	-0.56 -0.21 0.00 0.00	-0.89 -3.69 0.13 0.26	-0.35 -1.99 2.58 5.51
Major Oilseeds 2/ United States 2/	156.26 32.20	161.45 33.57	158.47 32.74	158.16 32.74	1.60 2.48	1.51 2.04	1.54 2.21	1.54 2.18	250.62 79.72	244.57 68.41	244.72 72.26	243.29 71.21	-1.43 -1.04	-0.58 -1.45	-1.28 2.80	-0.52 4.09
Foreign Oilseeds 2/ South America	124.06 24.62	127.89 24.94	125.72 25.61	125.42 25.59	1.38 2.03	1.38 1.89	1.37 1.97	1.37 1.97	170.90 50.09	176.16 47.22	172.46 50.36	172.08 50.31	-0.39 -0.05	-0.22 -0.10	-4.08 3.09	-2.32 6.54
Brazil	13.00	12.23	13.43	13.42	2.08	1.96	2.00	2.00	27.02	24.01	26.87	26.85	-0.02	-0.07	2.84	11.83
Argentina	9.36	10.32	9.60	9.60	2.08	1.87	1.99	1.99	19.43	19.28	19.11	19.11	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-0.89
Paraguay	1.46	1.45	1.51	1.51	1.70	1.74	1.80	1.80	2.48	2.53	2.73	2.73	0.00	0.00	0.20	7.91
China	25.89	25.40	24.70	24.50	1.64	1.70	1.65	1.65	42.38	43.28	40.85	40.47	-0.38	-0.94	-2.82	-6.51
India	27.98	29.83	29.70	29.70	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	23.24	24.70	24.65	24.73	0.08	0.30	0.02	0.10
European Union	6.43	5.98	5.73	5.68	1.97	2.20	2.21	2.13	12.70	13.19	12.69	12.09	-0.60	-4.73	-1.10	-8.36
France	1.83	1.92	1.87	1.87	2.25	2.53	2.49	2.49	4.11	4.86	4.66	4.66	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-4.12
Italy	0.43	0.47	0.49	0.49	2.75	2.60	2.75	2.75	1.18	1.22	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.13	10.42
Germany	1.26	1.04	0.94	0.89	2.51	3.13	2.87	2.36	3.15	3.27	2.70	2.10	-0.60	-22.19	-1.17	-35.64
Spain	1.35	1.09	1.15	1.15	0.83	0.63	1.14	1.14	1.11	0.68	1.31	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.63	92.23
United Kingdom	0.50	0.45	0.38	0.38	2.61	2.99	2.89	2.89	1.30	1.33	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	-0.23	-17.29
FSU-12	8.95	10.10	9.88	9.88	0.98	1.12	0.99	0.99	8.77	11.28	9.79	9.79	0.00	0.00	-1.49	-13.21
Russia	3.84	4.86	4.75	4.75	0.81	0.95	0.82	0.82	3.10	4.62	3.88	3.88	0.00	0.00	-0.73	-15.93
Ukraine	1.85	2.04	1.94	1.94	0.88	1.42	1.05	1.05	1.62	2.90	2.03	2.03	0.00	0.00	-0.86	-29.82
Uzbekistan	1.54	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.63	1.47	1.53	1.53	2.50	2.20	2.30	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.10	4.55
Turkmenistan	0.54	0.45	0.45	0.45	1.19	1.22	1.33	1.33	0.64	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.05	9.09
Canada	6.66	6.14	4.64	4.64	1.44	1.43	1.52	1.60	9.60	8.78	7.03	7.43	0.40	5.69	-1.36	-15.44
Indonesia	2.10	2.14	2.14	2.14	1.18	1.21	1.22	1.22	2.49	2.60	2.61	2.61	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.39
Pakistan	3.12	3.46	3.47	3.47	1.01	0.98	0.99	0.99	3.15	3.40	3.44	3.44	0.00	0.00	0.04	1.21
Eastern Europe	2.52	3.10	2.91	2.92	1.61	1.69	1.52	1.60	4.06	5.22	4.41	4.66	0.25	5.67	-0.56	-10.72
Poland	0.37	0.61	0.30	0.30	2.04	2.25	1.67	1.67	0.76	1.36	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	-0.86	-63.26
Romania	0.65	0.79	0.93	0.93	1.33	1.32	1.28	1.28	0.86	1.04	1.19	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.15	14.30
Hungary	0.45	0.53	0.55	0.53	1.60	1.48	1.64	2.02	0.72	0.79	0.89	1.06	0.17	19.04	0.28	35.41
Turkey	1.21	1.44	1.34	1.34	1.39	1.49	1.51	1.51	1.68	2.15	2.01	2.01	0.00	0.00	-0.13	-6.15
Philippines	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.87	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.77
Mexico	0.50	0.45	0.49	0.49	1.63	1.62	1.58	1.58	0.82	0.73	0.78	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.05	6.74
Others	14.03	14.85	15.05	15.01	0.85	0.91	0.92	0.91	11.87	13.56	13.80	13.72	-0.08	-0.58	0.16	1.20

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

TABLE 12
Soybean Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production					
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		From last year			
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent		
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons								
World	62.86	61.89	64.18	2.19	2.00	2.05	2.04	137.54	123.65	131.66	130.56	-1.10	-0.84	6.91	5.59
United States	24.63	24.94	25.67	2.78	2.35	2.44	2.41	68.49	58.56	62.59	61.77	-0.82	-1.33	3.20	5.47
Total Foreign	38.23	36.95	38.51	1.81	1.76	1.79	1.80	69.04	65.09	69.07	68.79	-0.28	-0.41	3.71	5.69
Major Exporters	18.48	18.08	19.40	2.21	2.11	2.16	2.16	40.75	38.14	42.00	42.00	0.00	0.00	3.86	10.12
Brazil	11.68	11.00	12.20	2.22	2.11	2.13	2.13	25.90	23.20	26.00	26.00	0.00	0.00	2.80	12.07
Argentina	5.70	5.98	6.00	2.22	2.11	2.25	2.25	12.65	12.64	13.50	13.50	0.00	0.00	0.86	6.80
Paraguay	1.10	1.10	1.20	2.00	2.09	2.08	2.08	2.20	2.30	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.20	8.70
Other Foreign	19.75	18.87	19.11	1.43	1.43	1.42	1.42	28.29	26.95	27.07	26.79	-0.28	-1.05	-0.15	-0.57
China	10.00	8.50	8.30	1.60	1.59	1.60	1.60	16.00	13.50	13.30	13.30	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-1.48
India	3.99	4.81	5.00	0.83	0.93	0.90	0.89	3.30	4.47	4.50	4.20	-0.30	-7.14	-0.27	-6.04
Canada	0.82	0.82	0.88	2.75	2.78	2.56	2.56	2.25	2.28	2.25	2.25	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-1.27
Indonesia	1.47	1.50	1.50	1.09	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.60	1.70	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Eastern Europe	0.16	0.18	0.20	1.56	1.70	1.52	1.59	0.26	0.30	0.30	0.33	0.03	9.04	0.03	9.57
European Union	0.35	0.29	0.32	2.93	3.23	3.15	3.15	1.03	0.94	0.99	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.05	5.64
FSU-12	0.66	0.55	0.57	0.74	0.66	0.74	0.74	0.49	0.36	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.06	16.71
Russia	0.58	0.49	0.50	0.73	0.60	0.70	0.70	0.42	0.29	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.06	20.69
Ukraine	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.70	1.30	0.80	0.80	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-33.33
Mexico	0.29	0.14	0.14	1.82	1.99	1.96	1.96	0.53	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.85
Thailand	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.36	1.29	1.29	1.29	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.30	1.18	1.21	1.00	1.00	0.40	0.41	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-27.36
Japan	0.06	0.07	0.07	1.62	1.72	1.71	1.71	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84
Bolivia	0.30	0.40	0.53	1.83	1.90	1.90	1.90	0.55	0.76	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	31.58
Rep. of Korea	0.12	0.11	0.10	1.26	1.52	1.60	1.60	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colombia	0.06	0.05	0.05	2.07	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.78	0.79	0.82	1.34	1.44	1.50	1.50	1.04	1.13	1.22	1.21	-0.01	-0.82	0.08	7.14

TABLE 13
Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production						
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		From last year				
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent			
										Million metric tons						
										Metric tons per hectare						
										Million hectares						
World	32.08	35.29	33.18	33.26	1.03	0.98	1.01	1.00	33.02	34.59	33.59	33.30	0.29	0.86	-1.29	-3.72
United States	5.39	6.48	5.26	5.26	1.28	0.96	1.22	1.18	6.90	6.21	6.44	6.21	0.23	3.72	-0.00	-0.03
Total Foreign	26.69	28.81	27.92	28.00	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.97	26.12	28.38	27.15	27.09	0.06	0.20	-1.28	-4.52
China	5.53	5.42	5.00	4.80	1.39	1.56	1.46	1.45	7.70	8.44	7.32	6.94	0.38	5.50	-1.50	-17.77
FSU-12	2.71	2.57	2.55	2.55	1.37	1.28	1.35	1.35	3.70	3.31	3.43	3.43	0.00	0.00	0.13	3.87
Uzbekistan	1.54	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.63	1.47	1.53	1.53	2.50	2.20	2.30	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.10	4.55
Turkmenistan	0.54	0.45	0.45	0.45	1.19	1.22	1.33	1.33	0.64	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.05	9.09
India	7.86	8.65	8.00	8.30	0.59	0.60	0.56	0.58	4.60	5.23	4.45	4.83	-0.38	-7.77	-0.41	-7.76
Pakistan	2.65	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.03	0.99	1.00	1.00	2.72	2.97	3.01	3.01	0.00	0.00	0.04	1.25
Brazil	1.22	1.13	1.13	1.12	0.79	0.58	0.63	0.62	0.96	0.66	0.71	0.70	0.02	2.59	0.04	6.11
Turkey	0.58	0.74	0.71	0.71	1.60	1.70	1.71	1.71	0.93	1.26	1.22	1.22	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-3.72
African Franc Zone	1.45	1.61	1.61	1.61	0.69	0.74	0.73	0.73	1.00	1.19	1.18	1.18	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.84
Australia	0.22	0.30	0.38	0.38	2.14	1.96	1.99	1.99	0.47	0.60	0.76	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.16	26.89
Egypt	0.31	0.31	0.38	0.38	1.38	1.27	1.32	1.32	0.42	0.39	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.11	28.72
Argentina	0.70	0.94	0.90	0.90	0.86	0.74	0.84	0.84	0.60	0.69	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.06	8.36
Paraguay	0.32	0.31	0.27	0.27	0.75	0.59	0.68	0.68	0.24	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Greece	0.38	0.44	0.43	0.43	1.51	1.52	1.45	1.45	0.58	0.67	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-6.72
Syria	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.22	2.08	2.19	2.05	2.05	0.38	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.80
Mexico	0.15	0.24	0.28	0.28	1.43	1.53	1.52	1.52	0.21	0.37	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.06	15.14
Colombia	0.08	0.11	0.13	0.12	1.23	1.25	1.23	1.08	0.10	0.14	0.16	0.13	0.03	23.08	-0.01	-7.14
Sudan	0.17	0.22	0.24	0.24	1.16	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.20	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.02	9.24
Others	10.04	11.26	10.70	11.00	0.59	0.61	0.58	0.59	5.91	6.84	6.16	6.54	-0.37	-5.74	-0.30	-4.36

TABLE 14

Peanut Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Aug	Sep	1994/95	1995/96	Aug	Sep	1994/95	1995/96	Aug	Sep	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	19.61	19.49	19.87	19.86	1.34	1.33	1.33	1.33	26.28	25.93	26.35	26.36	0.01	0.03	0.43	1.66
	0.66	0.61	0.57	0.57	2.94	2.56	2.65	2.67	1.93	1.57	1.52	1.53	0.01	0.46	-0.05	-2.87
	18.96	18.88	19.29	19.29	1.28	1.29	1.29	1.29	24.35	24.36	24.83	24.83	0.00	0.00	0.48	1.95
China	3.78	3.81	3.80	3.80	2.56	2.68	2.58	2.58	9.68	10.20	9.80	9.80	0.00	0.00	-0.40	-3.92
India	7.92	7.80	8.20	8.20	1.04	0.95	1.00	1.00	8.26	7.40	8.20	8.20	0.00	0.00	0.80	10.81
Indonesia	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.62	1.44	1.44	1.45	1.45	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.12
Senegal	0.93	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.77	0.91	0.94	0.94	0.72	0.81	0.85	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.04	4.94
Burma	0.49	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.90	1.08	1.08	1.08	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sudan	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Argentina	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.75	1.75	1.80	1.80	0.28	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.86
Nigeria	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.36	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.98	1.48	1.48	1.48	0.11	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thailand	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.32	1.31	1.31	1.31	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Burkina Faso	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Brazil	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	1.27	1.26	1.14	1.14	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-2.44
Gambia	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.11	1.22	1.21	1.21	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.86
Others	1.98	1.97	1.98	1.98	0.81	0.82	0.83	0.83	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.18

TABLE 15
Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production								
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		From last year						
	1994/95	1995/96	Aug	Sep	1994/95	1995/96	Aug	Sep	1994/95	1995/96	Aug	Sep	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent		
													Million metric tons					
World	18.97	20.66	19.50	19.49	1.24	1.25	1.19	1.20	23.50	25.91	23.25	23.43	0.18	0.77	-2.48	-9.58		
United States	1.39	1.36	1.09	1.09	1.58	1.33	1.38	1.38	2.19	1.82	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	-0.32	-17.67		
Total Foreign	17.58	19.30	18.41	18.40	1.21	1.25	1.18	1.19	21.31	24.09	21.75	21.93	0.18	0.82	-2.16	-8.96		
FSU-12	5.30	6.56	6.38	6.38	0.82	1.13	0.90	0.90	4.37	7.38	5.71	5.71	0.00	0.00	-1.67	-22.60		
Russia	3.11	4.10	4.00	4.00	0.82	1.02	0.85	0.85	2.55	4.20	3.40	3.40	0.00	0.00	-0.80	-19.05		
Ukraine	1.78	2.00	1.90	1.90	0.88	1.43	1.05	1.05	1.57	2.85	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	-0.85	-29.82		
Argentina	2.80	3.20	2.50	2.50	2.11	1.75	1.80	1.80	5.90	5.60	4.50	4.50	0.00	0.00	-1.10	-19.64		
European Union	2.85	2.38	2.29	2.29	1.41	1.36	1.59	1.59	4.03	3.23	3.65	3.65	0.00	0.00	0.42	12.83		
France	1.03	0.98	0.90	0.90	2.00	1.95	2.00	2.00	2.05	1.90	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-5.26		
Spain	1.24	0.98	1.00	1.00	0.79	0.59	1.10	1.10	0.98	0.58	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.53	91.30		
Italy	0.22	0.25	0.23	0.23	2.30	2.00	2.26	2.26	0.50	0.50	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.02	4.84		
Eastern Europe	1.69	1.93	2.05	2.04	1.44	1.41	1.38	1.47	2.43	2.72	2.83	3.01	0.18	5.98	0.29	10.50		
Hungary	0.41	0.49	0.50	0.48	1.61	1.49	1.54	1.89	0.67	0.73	0.77	0.90	0.13	14.44	0.17	23.29		
Romania	0.58	0.72	0.85	0.85	1.32	1.30	1.29	1.29	0.77	0.93	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.17	17.90		
Yugoslavia	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.20	1.93	1.74	1.89	1.95	0.31	0.30	0.34	0.39	0.05	12.82	0.09	31.76		
Bulgaria	0.49	0.49	0.45	0.45	1.23	1.33	1.09	1.09	0.60	0.65	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.00	-0.16	-24.62		
Czech Republic	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	2.38	1.79	1.90	1.90	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	17.65		
China	0.80	0.78	0.80	0.80	1.88	1.81	1.78	1.78	1.50	1.40	1.43	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.79		
India	1.97	2.17	2.20	2.20	0.61	0.65	0.68	0.68	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.10	7.14		
Turkey	0.55	0.63	0.55	0.55	1.09	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.60	0.75	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-12.00		
Rep. of South Africa	0.54	0.61	0.50	0.50	0.83	1.18	1.05	1.05	0.45	0.72	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-27.08		
Australia	0.14	0.07	0.14	0.14	0.95	1.19	1.00	1.00	0.13	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.05	60.92		
Burma	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.60	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Others	0.76	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.77	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.58	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.04		

TABLE 16
Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area						Yield						Production			Change in Production						
	Prel.			1996/97 Proj.			Prel.			1996/97 Proj.			Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month		From last year			
	1994/95	1995/96	Aug	Sep	1994/95	1995/96	Aug	Sep	1994/95	1995/96	Aug	Sep	1994/95	1995/96	Aug	Sep	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent		
	Million hectares						Metric tons per hectare						Million metric tons									
World	22.73	24.12	21.74	21.67	1.33	1.43	1.37	1.37	1.37	30.28	34.49	29.87	29.64	-0.23	-0.78	-4.85	-14.07					
United States	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.15	1.49	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	0.21	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-13.60					
Total Foreign	22.59	23.94	21.59	21.52	1.33	1.43	1.37	1.37	1.37	30.07	34.24	29.66	29.43	-0.23	-0.78	-4.82	-14.07					
India	6.23	6.40	6.30	6.30	0.94	0.97	0.95	0.95	0.95	5.88	6.20	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-3.23					
China	5.78	6.89	6.80	6.80	1.30	1.41	1.32	1.32	1.32	7.49	9.74	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	-0.74	-7.63					
Canada	5.76	5.27	3.70	3.70	1.26	1.22	1.27	1.38	1.38	7.23	6.44	4.70	5.10	0.40	7.84	-1.34	-20.76					
European Union	2.80	2.84	2.61	2.56	2.50	2.92	2.79	2.61	2.61	6.99	8.30	7.28	6.68	-0.60	-8.98	-1.61	-19.44					
France	0.71	0.85	0.87	0.87	2.55	3.20	2.99	2.99	2.99	1.80	2.70	2.60	2.60	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-3.70					
Germany	1.07	0.99	0.90	0.85	2.66	3.17	2.89	2.35	2.35	2.84	3.13	2.60	2.00	-0.60	-30.00	-1.13	-36.04					
United Kingdom	0.50	0.45	0.38	0.38	2.61	2.99	2.89	2.89	2.89	1.30	1.33	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	-0.23	-17.29					
Denmark	0.17	0.15	0.10	0.10	2.18	2.13	2.37	2.37	2.37	0.37	0.32	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-30.56					
Sweden	0.13	0.11	0.08	0.08	1.66	2.05	2.13	2.13	2.13	0.21	0.22	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-25.58					
Eastern Europe	0.65	0.97	0.65	0.65	2.10	2.25	1.97	2.02	2.02	1.36	2.19	1.27	1.31	0.04	3.05	-0.88	-40.02					
Poland	0.37	0.61	0.30	0.30	2.04	2.25	1.67	1.67	1.67	0.76	1.36	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	-0.86	-63.26					
Czech Republic	0.19	0.25	0.23	0.23	2.37	2.43	2.29	2.29	2.29	0.45	0.61	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-15.99					
Australia	0.34	0.41	0.40	0.37	0.90	1.38	1.48	1.41	1.41	0.31	0.56	0.59	0.52	-0.07	-13.46	-0.04	-7.31					
FSU-12	0.28	0.42	0.39	0.39	0.79	0.56	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-4.29					
Russia	0.15	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.83	0.45	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00					
Pakistan	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Bangladesh	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42					
Others	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00					

September 1996

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 17
Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Aug	Sep				
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
COPRA								
World	5.47	5.01	5.14	5.14	0.00	0.00	0.13	2.58
Philippines	2.69	2.10	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.10	4.76
Indonesia	1.24	1.31	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.38
India	0.60	0.61	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.03	4.92
Mexico	0.18	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.27
Sri Lanka	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−13.04
Others	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36
PALM KERNEL								
World	4.54	4.70	4.96	4.96	0.00	0.00	0.26	5.51
Malaysia	2.37	2.43	2.60	2.60	0.00	0.00	0.17	7.00
Indonesia	1.10	1.18	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.08	6.38
Nigeria	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−1.85
Cote d'Ivoire	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.17
Colombia	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.63
Thailand	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.01	10.47
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.11
Others	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38
PALM OIL								
World	14.75	15.47	16.17	16.17	0.00	0.00	0.69	4.49
Malaysia	7.77	8.10	8.40	8.40	0.00	0.00	0.30	3.70
Indonesia	4.20	4.45	4.75	4.75	0.00	0.00	0.30	6.74
Nigeria	0.60	0.59	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−1.69
Cote d'Ivoire	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.33
Colombia	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.03
Thailand	0.30	0.37	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.04	10.81
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.68
Ecuador	0.19	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.03	13.64
Others	0.92	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.49

September 1996

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 18
Cotton Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From Last Month		From Last Year	
	1994/95	1995/96	Aug	Sep	1994/95	1995/96	Aug	Sep	1994/95	1995/96	Aug	Sep	MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales							
World	32.14	35.38	33.23	33.31	579	563	579	571	85.54	91.50	88.35	87.35	-1.00	-1.13	-4.14	-4.53
United States	5.39	6.48	5.26	5.26	794	602	769	741	19.66	17.90	18.58	17.90	-0.68	-3.64	0.00	0.00
Total Foreign	26.75	28.90	27.97	28.05	536	554	543	539	65.87	73.60	69.77	69.45	-0.32	-0.46	-4.14	-5.63
Major Exporters	15.86	16.56	16.16	15.95	664	695	683	678	48.38	52.85	50.71	49.66	-1.05	-2.07	-3.19	-6.04
China	5.53	5.42	5.00	4.80	784	879	827	816	19.90	21.90	19.00	18.00	-1.00	-5.26	-3.90	-17.81
Pakistan	2.65	3.00	3.00	3.00	514	588	595	595	6.25	8.10	8.20	8.20	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.23
Sudan	0.17	0.22	0.24	0.24	501	485	499	499	0.40	0.49	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.06	12.24
Turkey	0.58	0.74	0.71	0.71	1080	1128	1135	1135	2.89	3.84	3.70	3.70	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-3.72
FSU-12	2.71	2.57	2.55	2.55	706	699	667	667	8.78	8.26	7.80	7.80	0.00	0.00	-0.46	-5.57
Uzbekistan	1.54	1.50	1.50	1.50	818	833	769	769	5.78	5.74	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	-0.44	-7.67
Turkmenistan	0.54	0.45	0.45	0.45	648	556	556	556	1.61	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.63	0.62	0.60	0.60	482	479	494	494	1.39	1.37	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-1.46
Egypt	0.31	0.31	0.38	0.38	835	774	802	802	1.17	1.09	1.40	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.31	28.68
African Franc Zone	1.45	1.61	1.61	1.61	399	424	434	434	2.66	3.14	3.21	3.21	0.00	0.00	0.06	1.94
Southern Hemisphere	2.46	2.68	2.68	2.67	561	488	557	555	6.34	6.02	6.85	6.80	-0.05	-0.73	0.78	12.96
Argentina	0.70	0.94	0.90	0.90	500	417	472	472	1.61	1.80	1.95	1.95	0.00	0.00	0.15	8.33
Australia	0.22	0.30	0.38	0.38	1509	1382	1404	1404	1.54	1.93	2.45	2.45	0.00	0.00	0.52	27.01
Brazil	1.22	1.13	1.13	1.12	451	345	376	369	2.53	1.79	1.95	1.90	-0.05	-2.56	0.11	6.09
Paraguay	0.32	0.31	0.27	0.27	453	351	403	403	0.67	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Major Importers	0.47	0.53	0.58	0.58	948	954	913	913	2.06	2.34	2.41	2.41	0.00	0.00	0.07	3.21
Other Foreign	10.42	11.81	11.23	11.52	323	340	323	329	15.44	18.42	16.66	17.39	0.73	4.38	-1.03	-5.58
India	7.86	8.65	8.00	8.30	300	309	286	296	10.81	12.26	10.50	11.30	0.80	7.62	-0.96	-7.82
Others	2.56	3.16	3.23	3.22	393	425	415	412	4.62	6.16	6.16	6.09	-0.07	-1.14	-0.07	-1.14

September 1996

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 15-year record of the difference between the September projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the September projection and the final estimate have averaged 11.0 million tons (2.1 percent) and ranged from -30.7 to 13.1 million tons. The September projection has been below the final 8 times and above the final 7 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1995/96 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	--- Million metric tons ---				Number of years 2/
WHEAT						
World	2.1	11.0	-30.7	13.1	8	7
U.S.	1.2	0.8	-1.4	2.5	6	9
Foreign	2.4	10.8	-30.9	12.0	8	7
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	1.4	11.6	-39.4	21.7	11	4
U.S.	4.3	9.3	-21.5	26.0	10	5
Foreign	1.5	8.8	-19.5	11.6	9	6
RICE (Milled)						
World	2.4	7.7	-24.1	3.4	13	2
U.S.	5.0	0.3	-0.5	0.4	9	6
Foreign	2.4	7.7	-24.4	3.6	13	2
SOYBEANS						
World	3.3	3.5	-9.3	5.2	8	7
U.S.	4.7	2.6	-5.5	4.6	8	7
Foreign	5.1	2.5	-5.0	4.6	7	8
		--- Million 480-lb. bales ---				
COTTON						
World	3.9	3.1	-10.9	9.5	8	7
U.S.	5.0	0.7	-1.9	2.4	7	7
Foreign	4.5	3.1	-11.2	9.8	7	8
UNITED STATES		----- Million bushels -----				
CORN	4.6	338	-846	885	9	6
SORGHUM	5.3	35	-69	81	8	7
BARLEY	2.9	13	-29	36	7	8
OATS	5.8	16	-19	44	4	10

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82–1994/95 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 15 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

September 11, 1996



1 - CANADA

Warm, dry weather dominated the Prairies during August, enhancing crop growth rates but stressing immature grains and oilseeds in the southwest. The absence of a widespread, killing freeze through September 10 has been favorable for development of late-planted crops, but some local damage to very late crops has possibly occurred in outlying areas.

2 - UNITED STATES

Hurricane Fran hit eastern North Carolina with 115 mph sustained winds, torrential rainfall and coastal flooding. The storm moved through the middle Atlantic region just after a heavy rainfall event, resulting in widespread flooding and some crop damage. Heavy rain delayed crop harvesting across the Gulf Coast States and beneficial moisture for winter wheat planting fell in the southern Plains. Generally dry, mild weather prevailed in recent weeks across the Midwest, but early September rainfall moistened topsoils. The warmth promoted late-season summer crop development, still lagging behind normal progress, however. Unfavorable dryness in the West aggravated wild fires.

3 - SOUTH AMERICA

Below normal August rainfall, along with cool weather during late August and early September, stressed winter wheat in central Argentina. In southern Brazil, near normal August rainfall continued to favor winter wheat as early September rainfall boosted topsoil moisture for soybean fieldwork.

4 - EUROPE

Near- to above-normal precipitation in August in the United Kingdom, France, and Germany favored summer crop development but caused some delays in wheat harvesting. Wheat harvesting was virtually completed by early September in France and Germany. In southeastern Europe, increasing rainfall in August eased chronic dryness that had persisted since the beginning of the growing season, stabilizing conditions for summer crops.

5 - FSU-WESTERN

Mostly dry weather in northern Russia in August favored spring grain harvesting and planting of 1997 winter grain crops. Rain since mid-August over Ukraine and southern Russia eased drought conditions but arrived too late to significantly improve prospects for summer crops.

6 - FSU - NEW LANDS

Spring grain areas in Urals, Russia and Kazakhstan received below-normal precipitation in August. Although frequent showers in August in Siberia favored spring grains in the filling stage, unseasonably cool weather slowed crop development. Recent cold, wet weather in Siberia delayed harvesting.

8 - SOUTH ASIA

Widespread, locally excessive showers has kept central India's soybeans unfavorably wet. Heavy rain and flooding have also affected primary northern and eastern rice areas but in the southern interior, the increase in rainfall was welcomed following a dry spell. In contrast, a gradual drying trend over Gujarat's groundnut basin has reduced moisture reserves to unfavorable levels.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoonal showers returned to Thailand, favoring grains and sugarcane. Near- to above-normal August rainfall favored oil palm across peninsular Malaysia, second-season rice in Java, and rice in Vietnam. August rainfall averaged near normal across the Philippines.

10 - AUSTRALIA

During August, a showery weather pattern maintained favorable moisture reserves for vegetative winter grains. Subfreezing temperatures during the third week burned back tender vegetation in Queensland, but was followed by warmer, wetter conditions. In early September, cool, dry weather, with lingering patchy frost, kept crop growth at unseasonably low rates.

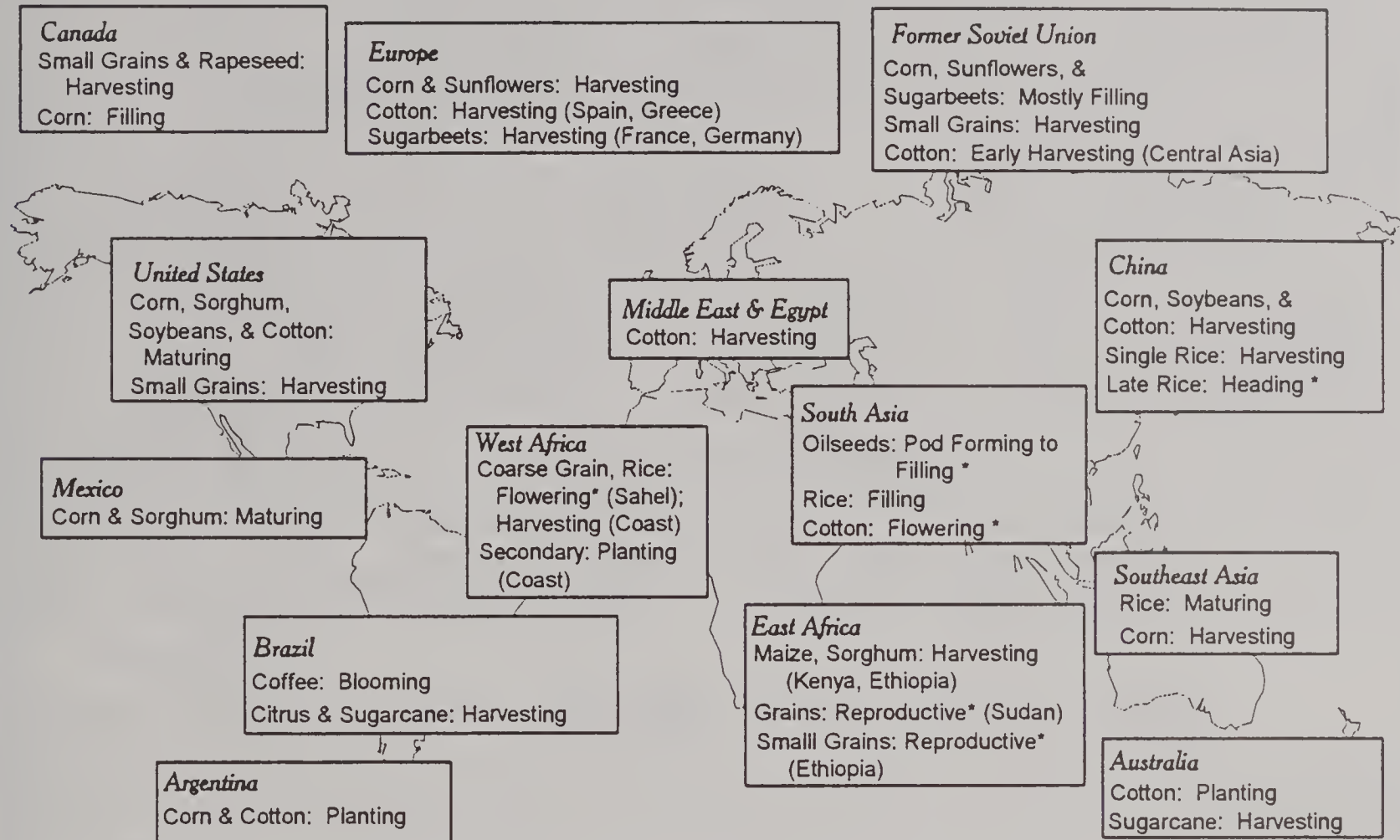
7 - EASTERN ASIA

Near- to below-normal August rainfall eased flooding and aided replanting of late double-crop rice in east-central China. Seasonable rain favored summer crops across the North China Plain, Manchuria, southern China, Korean Peninsula, and Japan.

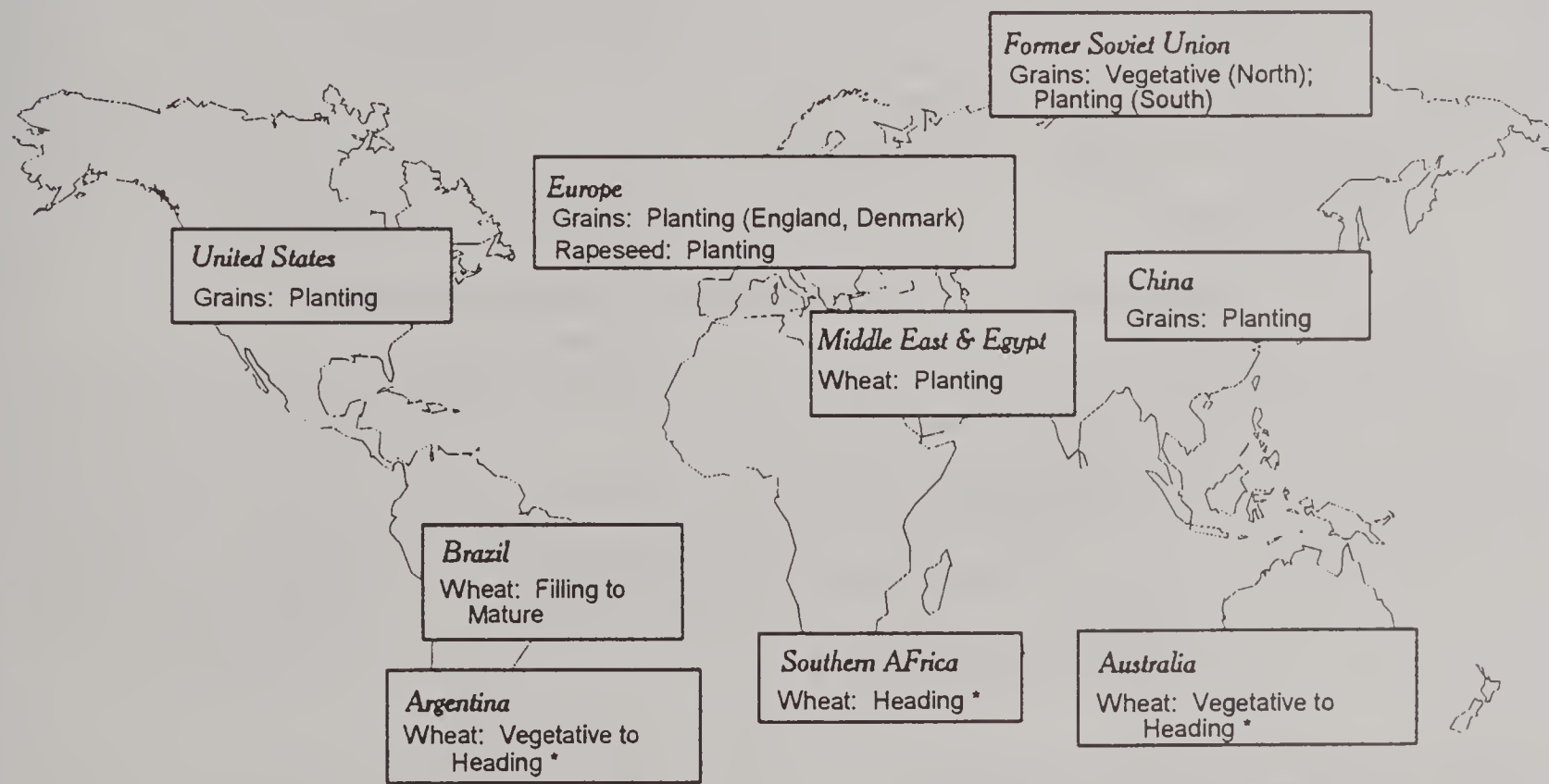
(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

September normal crop calendar

Summer crops



Winter crops

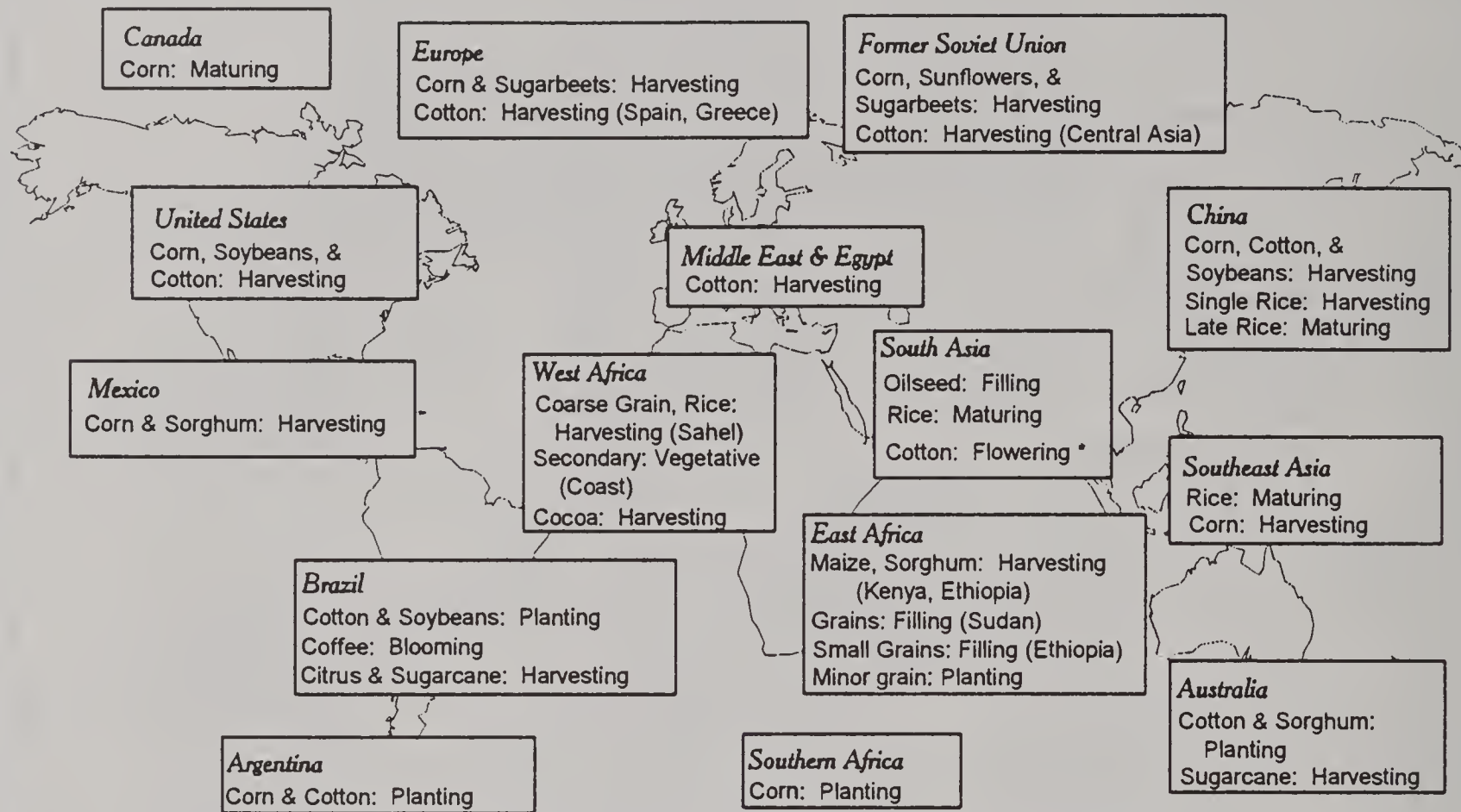


* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

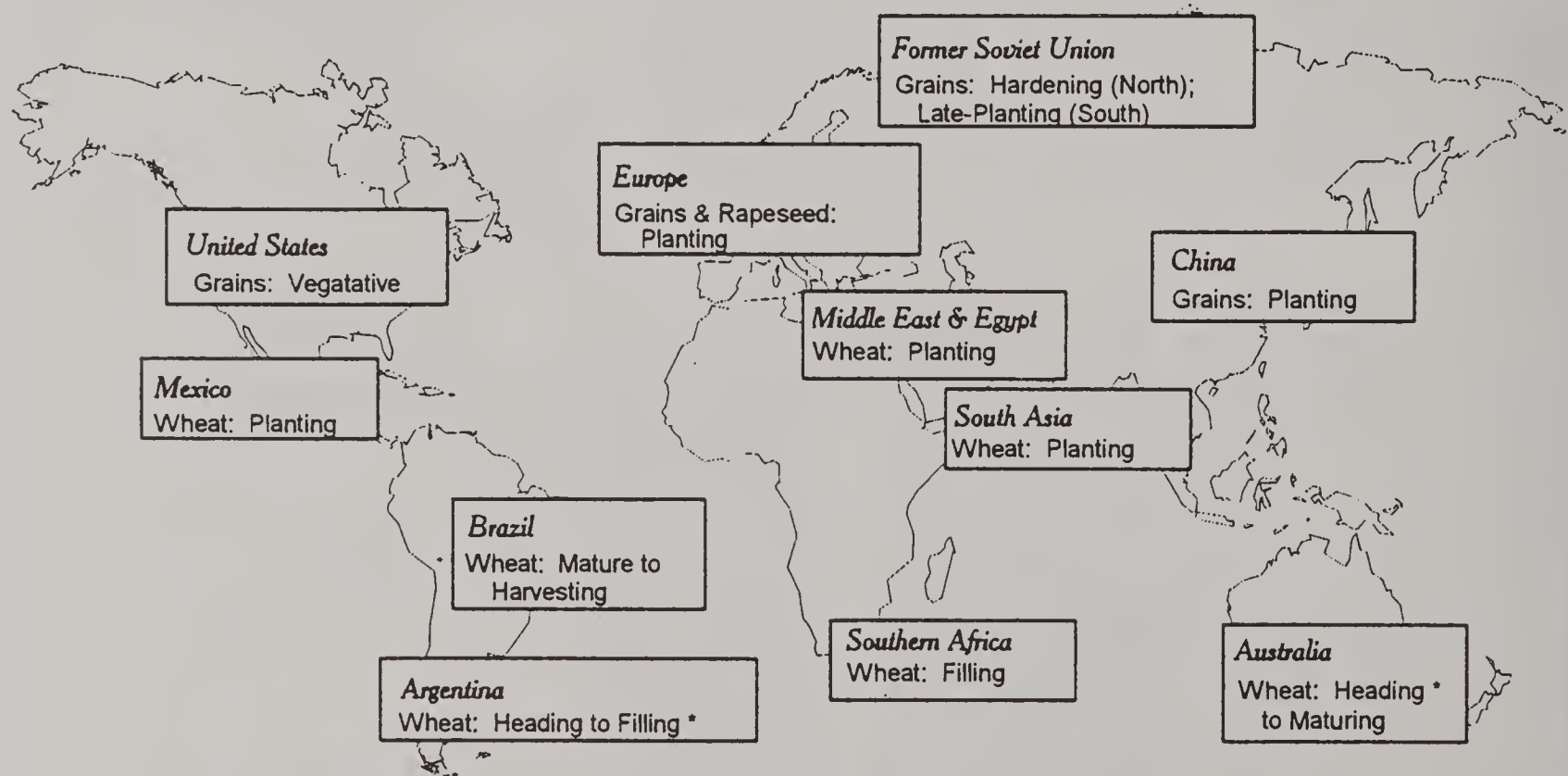
JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY (NOAA/USDA)

October normal crop calendar

Summer crops



Winter crops



* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

WEATHER BRIEFS

CHINA: AUGUST WEATHER MOSTLY FAVORABLE

During the first half of July, 1996, heavy rains in the lower Yangtze Valley produced flooding and some damage to rice. However, drier weather later in the month aided recovery efforts and replanting of late double-crop rice. Elsewhere in China, near-normal July rainfall prevailed, except for above-normal rain in portions of Manchuria. On August 1, Typhoon Herb hit southeastern China. The storm brought showers and local flooding to Fujian and extreme southern Jiangxi. Remnants of Herb then moved northward through Hubei and northeastward over the North China Plain, boosting irrigation supplies but aggravating flooding along the Yangtze Valley in Hubei. In Manchuria in early August, moderate rain aided reproductive to filling spring wheat and reproductive corn and soybeans. Heavy rain resulted in localized flooding across portions of Hebei, Shanxi, and Shandong. Tropical Storm Lisa hit Fujian, less than one week after Typhoon Herb. Rains associated with Lisa caused some flooding. During the week of August 11 - 17, widespread showers fell in the area south of the Yangtze Valley. This moisture maintained irrigation supplies for rice. Tropical showers covered Guandong and southern Guangxi, causing flooding and possible damage to rice and sugarcane. During August 18 - 31, mostly dry weather favored spring wheat maturation and harvesting in Manchuria and early maturing summer crops in the North China Plain. Widespread showers again covered southern China, maintaining irrigation supplies for late double-crop rice but slowing early single-crop rice harvesting. Showers across the lower Yangtze Valley aided replanted late double-crop rice. During the week of September 1 - 7, light to moderate rain slowed summer crop harvesting across Manchuria and the North China Plain. Heavier rain possibly delayed harvesting across southern Shaanxi, Hubei, and central Sichuan. Drier, sunnier weather prevailed across southern China, favoring single-crop rice harvesting and late double-crop rice development. Isolated heavy showers fell in southern Guangxi.

MEXICO: RAINFALL INCREASES IN NORTHERN DROUGHT AREAS

On August 23, 1996, Hurricane Dolly hit northern Veracruz (south of Tampico). The storm produced widespread rainfall in northeastern Mexico with heavier amounts in the highlands of west Tampico. In Tamaulipas, rainfall from Dolly equaled, and in some cases doubled, year-to-date rainfall totals, helping to alleviate long-term drought. But consistent rainfall is still needed during the remainder of this rainy season to totally eliminate moisture deficits. During the week of August 25 - 31, lighter rainfall continued in these areas. Widespread showers that week also covered northwestern and north-central Mexico (Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Durango, and northern Coahuila), bringing significant drought relief. The moisture helped to increase reservoir levels and topsoil moisture for pastures. During September 1 - 7, light to moderate rain favored pastures and further eased long-term moisture deficits in northern Mexico, with heaviest amounts falling in the northwest.

THAILAND: SHOWERS BENEFIT GRAINS AND SUGARCANE

During July 1996, rainfall fell short of normal across most summer crop and sugarcane growing areas of Thailand. However, during August normal to above normal rain reversed the drying trend and benefited rice and sugarcane. During the August 11 - 31 period, weekly amounts of 25 to 100 millimeters fell across the major rice and sugarcane growing regions. Heavier, rather localized, amounts (100 to 200 millimeters) fell in northern Thailand causing some flooding during the week of August 18 - 24. During September 1 - 7, rainfall was again seasonal (35 to 80 millimeters), again aiding the rice and sugarcane areas.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

ARGENTINA: GRAIN CROPS NEED RAIN

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Buenos Aires, recent beneficial rains in the important grain-producing provinces renewed expectations of a rebound in wheat and corn output for 1996/97 after last year's reduced crop. However, the rains did not bring relief to all areas and favorable rainfall is necessary in early-September in order for production to reach record levels.

Despite concerns of dry weather early in the season, recent beneficial rains in the major wheat-growing areas provide continued support for a 14.0 million ton crop forecast in 1996/97. However, more optimistic reports--for 15.0 to 16.0 million ton--mentioned earlier in the planting season will be difficult to achieve unless conditions improve significantly. Wheat producers report that widespread, meaningful rainfall is needed within the next two weeks to avoid crop damage. According to early-September information from the Ministry of Agriculture, planting of the current crop is 98 percent complete and is expected to cover about 6.8 million hectares. This figure is slightly lower than the previous projection as some area originally slated for wheat in dryer areas likely will be planted to other crops. Harvested area is forecast higher this month by USDA at 6.6 million hectares, up 0.1 million from last month and up 2.1 million from last season.

Recent reports from the Ministry of Agriculture show projected 1996/97 plantings for corn in the range of 3.4 to 3.9 million hectares. Using historical figures for abandoned area as a guideline, area harvested for the upcoming crop would be within a range of 2.8 to 3.4 million hectares. USDA is forecasting harvested area at 3.0 million hectares, up 0.4 million from last season. The most recent Ministry of Agriculture estimate for production is 12.9 million tons for 1996/97, slightly higher than the current USDA forecast of 12.5 million and up 1.8 million from last year. This corn crop is projected to be the largest since the record 12.9 million tons produced in 1980/81.

ARGENTINA: TEA PRODUCTION LOWER DUE TO DROUGHT

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Buenos Aires is reporting Argentina's 1996 tea crop at 41,000 tons, down 11 percent from the revised 1995 estimate of 46,000 tons. The downturn reflects prolonged drought during the growing season (October 1995-April 1996) in the main producing province of Misiones, which reduced yields.

Misiones Province accounts for 90 percent of Argentina's tea production; the remaining 10 percent is produced in Corrientes Province. These two provinces employ approximately 15,000 workers who cultivate tea on the 43,000 hectares under cultivation.

CHILE: CRANBERRY PRODUCTION ON THE RISE

Following several years of research and pilot attempts to launch cranberry cultivation in Chile, production has begun. According to the U.S. agricultural attache in Santiago, the 1996 harvest is estimated at 20.0 tons, the first substantial harvest since the initial plantings in 1991. Part of this year's crop was exported fresh, principally during the off-season for cranberries in the United States. The remainder was frozen, awaiting processing into juice. Over the next six years, fresh cranberry production is projected to trend upward to more than 1,000 tons--almost all of which will be processed into juice and exported. Approximately 700 hectares have been planted in Regions IX and X--about 500 miles south of Santiago--and an additional 800 hectares are expected to be planted in the next few years.

CHILE: CRANBERRY PLANTED AREA AND PRODUCTION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Planted Area</u> (Hectares)	<u>Production</u> (Metric tons)
1991	3	0
1992	3	0
1993	28	0
1994	350	0.2
1995	450	0.8
1996 <u>1/</u>	700	20.0
1997 <u>2/</u>	1,000	45.0
1998 <u>2/</u>	1,100	180.0
1999 <u>2/</u>	1,300	390.0
2000 <u>2/</u>	1,500	700.0
2001 <u>2/</u>	1,500	900.0
2002 <u>2/</u>	1,500	1,100.0

1/ Estimate.

2/ Forecast.

EUROPEAN UNION: COMMISSION ADOPTS PROPOSAL FOR 5 PERCENT SET-ASIDE FOR 1997/98

On July 24, the European Commission adopted its formal proposal for a 5-percent rate of set-aside for the 1997/98 harvest of cereals. This compares with the 10 percent rate for the 1996/97 harvest that was agreed to last September, and the 12 percent for rotational set-aside and 17 percent for non-rotational set aside for the 1995/96 harvest. In its proposal, the Commission estimates that the reduction would bring an additional 1.7 million hectares into production, resulting in an additional 8.5 million tons of cereals, and a further 0.2 million hectares becoming voluntary set-aside. In its report, the EU Commission estimated 1996/97 cereal production of 187.0 million tons on an area of 37.0 million hectares. The need for the lower set-aside and extra production was justified by reference to the tight market situation and the reduction in EU intervention stock levels in the past twelve months from 7.0 million tons to 3.5 million.

USDA is forecasting the 1996/97 total-grain harvest (not including rice) at 197.8 million tons and area at 36.8 million hectares. Total-grain production is up 23.4 million tons and area increased 2.2 million hectares from 1995/96. Wheat is forecast at a record 96.8 million tons, up 10.6 million or 12 percent from 1995/96, while area is up 1.0 million hectares, at 17.2 million. Corn production for 1996/97 is forecast at a record 33.8 million tons, up 4.8 million or 17 percent from last season, while area is up 0.4 million hectares, at 4.1 million. Barley production for 1996/97 is forecast at 51.2 million tons, up 7.4 or 17 percent, while area is up 0.6 million, at 11.4 million hectares.

UNITED STATES: CROP CONDITION AND PROGRESS

Early-August brought warmer weather over most of the Corn Belt that accelerated row-crop development, but not enough to reach normal levels. Heavy rains in the western Corn Belt caused localized flooding early in the month, but the much-needed moisture prevented a decline in row-crop conditions. Warmer weather over the Great Lakes region spurred crop development, but increased plant requirements for soil moisture. High temperatures and low soil moisture supplies in the northern Rocky Mountains provided ideal harvesting weather for small grains but pushed the region to near-drought levels. Windy conditions, combined with hot, dry weather in the Western States fueled fires. Warm, dry weather over the Dakotas gave producers excellent harvest conditions and accelerated late-seeded crop development. Widespread showers early in the month over the Southeast improved crop conditions, but some dry pockets remained. Corn silking started the month significantly behind the average in the western Corn Belt, with progress in

some states almost two weeks behind normal. The prolonged drought in central Texas stressed cotton fields and caused some plants to shed bolls.

Rangeland fires in the Pacific Northwest at mid-month were intensified by hot, dry windy weather. Cooler weather over the Corn belt moderated crop stress from dry soil conditions, but slowed corn development and caused condition ratings to decline. Dry weather over the Dakotas allowed the small grain harvest to proceed rapidly, but variation in crop maturity prolonged the harvest period. Heat stressed cotton in California and caused some bloom and boll drop in the San Joaquin Valley. Later in the month, scattered thunderstorms throughout the Midwest revived row crops, but warmer weather increased plant requirements for additional soil moisture. Heavy rains from Hurricane Dolly brought beneficial precipitation to southern Texas, but the rain arrived too late to benefit crops ready for harvest. The rains did replenish soil moisture in south Texas for recently planted small grains, but did not reach the Texas High Plains where some dryland cotton fields continued to drop bolls due to the prolonged dry conditions. Hot weather and dry conditions continued in the West, increasing the fire danger for pastures and rangeland. Some rice producers in the Delta completed the first harvest and were re-flooding fields to prepare for the second crop.

Warmer weather at the end of August advanced crop development, but crop development remained behind the average, leaving most Midwestern producers hoping for a late first freeze to allow crops to reach maturity. The warm weather increased plant moisture requirements and a dry August stressed row crops. By month's end, soil moisture supplies declined from the Ohio Valley to the central Great Plains. In the Southeast, wet conditions and high winds damaged cotton fields that had open bolls. Dry conditions continued in the Dakotas, where wheat seeding started but many producers were waiting for rainfall to improve soil moisture conditions. Winter wheat planting was also delayed in the West, where hot, dry weather allowed fires to continue. The end of August brought showers that hindered planting from the Southeast to Texas. August ended with most row crops' development behind the average while cotton and small grains were slightly ahead of normal.

UNITED STATES: CROP CONDITION AND PROGRESS

The U.S. National Agriculture Statistics Service released the following crop progress report for the week ending September 8, 1996.

U.S. CROP PROGRESS

	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>
WINTER WHEAT: % planted	7	6	8
SPRING WHEAT: % harvested	83	69	69
BARLEY: % harvested	87	78	81
CORN: % dough	88	95	90
CORN: % dented	52	70	67
CORN: % mature	11	17	23
COTTON: % bolls opening	52	47	42
SOYBEANS: % dropping leaves	8	9	14
RICE: % harvested	33	34	30
SORGHUM: % mature	28	28	31
PEANUTS: % harvested	2	9	6

U.S. CROP CONDITIONS

	<u>SORGHUM</u> PERCENT		<u>RICE</u> PERCENT		<u>CORN</u> PERCENT	
	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>
EXCELLENT	18	7	21	13	15	9
GOOD	58	47	60	53	47	49
FAIR	19	32	17	30	26	31
POOR	4	12	2	4	9	9
VERY POOR	1	2	0	0	3	2

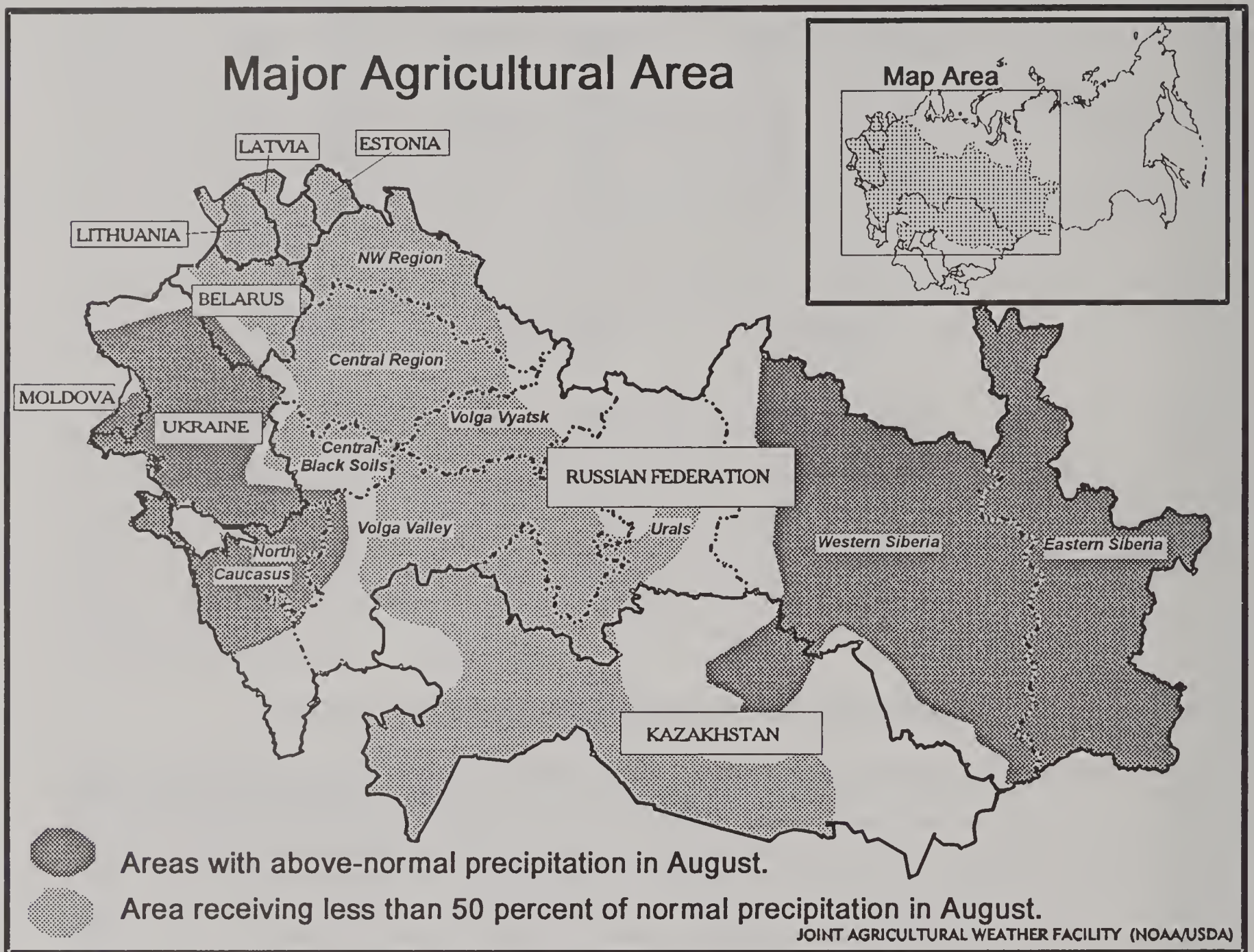
	<u>COTTON</u> PERCENT		<u>SOYBEANS</u> PERCENT		<u>PEANUTS</u> PERCENT	
	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>
EXCELLENT	13	5	11	8	9	NA
GOOD	44	47	44	43	47	NA
FAIR	29	33	31	35	36	NA
POOR	10	12	11	12	7	NA
VERY POOR	4	3	3	2	1	NA

FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

In crop areas west of the Ural mountains, most of northern Russia (Central Region, Volga Vyatsk, northern Central Black Soils Region, and the middle and upper Volga Valley) experienced well below-normal precipitation and above-normal temperatures in August. The dry weather in these areas favored fieldwork for spring grain harvesting and winter grain planting. However, topsoil moisture was limited by month's end and rain was needed for winter grain germination. Farther south, unfavorable dryness continued from August 1-17 over the major corn, sunflower, and sugarbeet growing areas in Ukraine and southern Russia. The dryness further reduced yield prospects for these crops, which typically advance through the filling stage in August. On about August 18, rain began over these areas and continued until month's end, easing drought conditions and stabilizing conditions for crops. Furthermore, the rains boosted topsoil moisture for upcoming winter grain planting. September is the optimal month for planting winter wheat in Ukraine and southern Russia. Since early-September, scattered showers over northern Russia helped to provide some topsoil moisture for winter grain emergence. Additional rain will be needed to ensure adequate establishment. Continued showers over Ukraine and southern Russia slowed early corn and sunflower harvesting.

In crop areas east of the Volga Valley, crop progress for spring grains ranged from filling to maturing during the month. Below-normal precipitation prevailed over spring wheat areas in Kazakhstan and the Ural Mountains of Russia. In West and East Siberia, unseasonably cool weather began about August 10, and was accompanied by above-normal precipitation that fell in the form of frequent showers. Although the precipitation provided adequate moisture for spring grains in the filling stage, the cool weather slowed crop development. Since early-September, dry weather over Kazakhstan and the Ural Mountains of Russia favored harvesting. However, showers and cool weather continued over Siberia, delaying crop maturation and harvesting.

FORMER SOVIET UNION



Highlights: August 12 - September 11, 1996

- o In Russia, continued dry weather in northern crop areas west of the Urals favored spring grain harvesting and winter grain planting. In eastern spring grain areas, showers and cool weather in Western and Eastern Siberia maintained favorable moisture conditions for spring grains in the filling stage but delayed crop development and early harvesting.
- o In Ukraine and North Caucasus, Russia, wet weather since mid-August arrived too late to improve prospects for summer crops but did increase topsoil moisture for planting the 1997 winter wheat crop.
- o In Kazakhstan, weather conditions were mostly favorable for spring grain maturation and harvesting.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION

The forecast for 1996/97 world centrifugal sugar production has been revised to 121.4 million tons (raw value), up 1 percent from the preliminary forecast of 120.2 million released in May (WAP 05-96), but 1 percent below the revised 1995/96 record of 122.9 million. The previous record of 116.5 million tons was set during the 1991/92 season. Sugar produced from sugarcane is forecast at 85.8 million tons, down 1 percent from 1995/96. Sugar processed from sugarbeets is estimated at 35.6 million tons, down 2 percent from last season.

For India, the world's largest sugar producer, output in 1996/97 is pegged at 15.0 million tons, up 6 percent from the May forecast, but down 17 percent from the revised 1995/96 record outturn of nearly 18.2 million. The record volume estimated for 1995/96 reflects a larger-than-anticipated sugarcane crop as favorable

weather boosted yields, and lower sales of cane to producers of alternative sweeteners (gur) because of weak market prices for this product. India's sugar production estimates include khandsari which is estimated at 670,000 tons in 1995/96 and 650,000 tons in 1996/97.

Sugar production in Brazil continues to trend upward. The 1996/97 sugar production estimate is a record 14.2 million tons, 1 percent above the May forecast of 14.0 million and 4 percent more than the 13.7 million tons produced in 1995/96. The upturn is due to favorable weather, increased cane production as the industry recovers from the 1994 frost, and the conversion of alcohol distilleries into sugar mills capable of producing both sugar and alcohol.

Brazil's sugarcane estimates for 1994/95 through 1996/97 have been revised as follows:

Sugarcane Area, Production, and Utilization (1,000 Hectares / 1,000 Metric tons)

	<u>1994/95</u>	<u>1995/96</u>	<u>1996/97^{1/}</u>
Area harvested	4,100	4,200	4,200
Production	240,000	251,000	270,000
Utilization for sugar	84,000	93,000	100,000
Utilization for alcohol	156,000	158,000	170,000

^{1/} Preliminary.

Final official data published by the Brazilian Government indicate that the North-Northeast region accounted for 18 percent of the sugarcane produced during the 1995/96 season and the Center-South region 82 percent. The State of Sao Paulo produced more than 60 percent of Brazil's total sugarcane output.

In the European Union (EU-15), where 47 percent of the world's beet sugar is produced, the 1996/97 forecast of 16.7 million tons is down 2 percent from both the preliminary May assessment and last season's outturn of 17.0 million. In France, the 1996/97 sugar

production forecast of 4.3 million tons is 4 percent below the May forecast and 7 percent less than 1995/96. Insufficient rainfall during the winter of 1995 and the spring of 1996 inhibited seed germination, necessitating the re-sowing of some fields. Although rainfall in June was abundant, it was too late for yields to recover. Italy's 1996/97 sugar production forecast has been revised downward 6 percent from the May forecast, to 1.5 million. This is moderately below the 1995/96 outturn of 1.6 million tons and reflects cuts in area and yield due to inclement weather.

Sugar production in Cuba for the 1996/97 season is forecast up 3 percent from 1995/96, to 4.6 million tons. This is 10 percent above the preliminary May projection and reflects the continuation of outside financing for inputs and equipment and the implementation of economic reforms, particularly the incentive afforded by the replacement of state farms by cooperative farms in the sugar sector.

In Ukraine, the 1996/97 sugar production forecast of 2.7 million tons is down 27 percent from the May projection and 29 percent below 1995/96 due to freezing weather during the spring and hot, dry weather during the early-summer months. The situation was further aggravated by input and equipment shortages. A similar scenario was played out in parts of Russia. However, the downturn is not likely to be as severe, with 1996/97 sugar production forecast at 1.9 million tons, off 5 percent from 1995/96.

Sugar production in Poland for 1996/97 is forecast up 23 percent from last season, to 2.1 million tons. The increase is a result of a larger-than-expected expansion in sugarbeet area and favorable growing conditions.

The 1996/97 sugar production forecast for South Africa has been revised upward to a record 2.6 million tons, 8 percent above the May forecast of 2.4 million and 46 percent more than the volume produced in 1995/96. The upturn is due to ample precipitation during the summer rainy season which heightened crop development and significantly boosted yields.

Turkey's 1996/97 sugar production forecast is nearly 2.0 million tons, up 30 percent from 1995/96 due to significant area expansion. Sugar production in Thailand during the 1996/97 season is forecast up 3 percent from last season to an all-time high of 6.5 million tons. The increase is based on favorable weather to date which will likely boost yields and cane output.

In Australia, the 1996/97 season is progressing favorably. Area has expanded and growers anticipate a record cane crush. Sugar production in 1996/97 is forecast at 5.4 million tons, up 8 percent from 1995/96.

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TABLE 20
WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1994/95	1995/96	As of 5/96	1996/97 As of 9/96
Western Hemisphere				
Argentina	1,180	1,590	1,400	1,400
Brazil	12,500	13,700	14,000	14,200
Colombia	2,071	2,093	2,115	2,115
Cuba	3,300	4,450	4,200	4,600
Guatemala	1,333	1,385	1,450	1,450
Mexico	4,556	4,660	4,600	4,600
United States 1/	7,191	6,704	6,468	6,396
European Union 2/ 3/	16,533	17,021	17,154	16,744
France	4,363	4,601	4,500	4,300
Germany	3,991	4,150	4,200	4,200
Italy	1,622	1,621	1,600	1,500
Netherlands	1,050	1,085	1,110	1,100
Spain	1,214	1,150	1,200	1,200
United Kingdom	1,373	1,391	1,450	1,450
Eastern Europe				
Poland	1,492	1,714	1,960	2,100
FSU				
Russia	1,655	2,060	2,100	1,950
Ukraine	3,600	3,800	3,700	2,700
Africa				
Egypt	1,088	1,109	1,145	1,145
South Africa	1,770	1,769	2,400	2,580
Middle East				
Turkey	1,678	1,500	1,800	1,950
Asia				
China	5,900	6,700	6,600	6,600
India 4/	16,340	18,150	14,100	15,000
Indonesia	2,450	2,100	2,450	2,450
Pakistan	3,212	2,850	2,800	2,850
Philippines	1,647	1,800	1,750	1,900
Thailand	5,448	6,300	6,200	6,500
Oceania				
Australia	5,196	4,980	5,270	5,400
Others	15,643	16,480	16,577	16,779
WORLD	115,783	122,915	120,239	121,409

1/ Includes Puerto Rico. 2/ Total EU sugar production excludes French overseas departments.

3/ The EU now includes Austria, Finland, and Sweden which became members January 1, 1995.

4/ Includes khandsari sugar in thousands of tons (raw value equivalent) as follows: 1994/95 – 740; 1995/96 – 670; 1996/97 – 650.

PAKISTAN COTTON PRODUCTION RECOVERS FROM DIFFICULT GROWING CONDITIONS

In 1996/97, Pakistan is expected to maintain its status as one of the major world producers of raw cotton. Cotton production is estimated at 8.2 million bales, up 0.1 million or 1 percent from last season. This follows a production increase of 30 percent in 1995/96. Farmers in the cotton-growing provinces of Punjab and Sindh have planted cotton on an estimated 3.0 million hectares. In Sindh Province, farmers shifted about 2 percent of the cotton area to sugarcane and rice. A marginal shift from cotton to sugarcane was also reported in pockets of Punjab Province. Of the total planted area for cotton, nearly 2.4 million hectares are in Punjab and 0.6 in Sindh. Yield is forecast to be about the same as last year since the availability of inputs is similar and farmers continue to use disease-tolerant varieties that were responsible for last season's recovery in production to 8.1 million bales from a crop of 6.3 million in 1994/95.

Favorable weather contributed in part to the 30-percent increase in the 1995 crop, but more important was the improvement in the control of insects and disease, mainly the bollworm, whitefly and leaf-curl virus (LVC). Farmers' success in controlling these problems is reflected in crop yields well above those for the previous three seasons. Pakistan's yield reached 588 kilograms per hectare in 1995/96 compared to 602 kilograms in the United States. However, this is well below the Pakistani record of 768 kilograms in 1991/92 when production was a record 10.0 million bales.

This is the fourth year in a row that cotton farmers showed a strong concern in obtaining seed of the proper quality and variety. Because of the need to control the LCV, farmers widely planted LCV-tolerant and resistant varieties. It is estimated that about one-half the cotton acreage was cultivated with the LCV tolerant variety CIM-240, followed by other LCV-tolerant varieties. About half one-the seed requirements were fulfilled from the 1995 crop. Farmers buy their seeds back from the gin operator and store them for the next planting season. This year, farmers also procured large quantities of unbranded seed of desired LCV varieties from reliable suppliers, because of high prices of certified seed sold by the private sector seed companies. In a number of cases, farmers also

used home-stored seed of LCV-tolerant varieties. Last year was an exception, as farmers procured significant volumes of LCV-resistant certified seed from credible suppliers. The Punjab Seed Corporation provided certified seed to meet about one-third of the total requirement, while private sector trading companies supplied the remaining needs.

The second input of major concern for the 1996/97 is the availability of pesticides to effectively control the population of whitefly, American bollworm and pink bollworm. Scientists and representatives of pesticide companies that are based in the cotton-growing areas of Punjab observed a reduced whitefly population. However, the possibility of bollworm infestations are high based on warm and humid weather during the monsoon period from mid-July through mid-August of this season. Pesticide companies currently have a number of products to control whitefly and American bollworm populations. However, each year they encounter shortages of some products because of the unpredictable pest situation. The pesticide companies plan imports based on average pest situations. Therefore, the crop is always open to high risk in case of abnormally high infestation of a particular pest.

Like last year, the Government of Pakistan is emphasizing and strengthening agricultural extension activities in the cotton-growing areas. A national television campaign helped spread information which has helped check the leaf curl virus problem and increased farmers' awareness about pests. Pakistan is continuing this exercise for 1996/97 with the inclusion of pesticide names which can be used to effectively control current pests and disease problems. This activity is supported by the expansion of ground staff activities to alert farmers.

Pakistan's cotton production policy revolves around the support prices set for seed and lint cotton. Strong domestic and export demand have resulted in farmers and ginneries receiving market prices higher than the support level. Farmers are receiving market prices comparable to the world market due to the bullish domestic and world market. Strong demand throughout the 1995/96 marketing year from the spinning

industry, a bullish world cotton market, and a free trade policy for the import and export of cotton forced domestic seed cotton and lint prices to increase.

Several factors contributed to the 1995/96 cotton output and may significantly determine the final production of the 1996/97 crop:

- Expanded planting of LCV-tolerant, lower-yielding varieties and no additional planting of higher yielding disease-prone varieties.
- Damage due to whitefly infestations was much less in the 1995/96 crop season compared to the previous year. It is estimated that the whitefly population will be further reduced this year.

-- Availability of irrigation water is expected to be normal because the Government has assured that canal closure will be avoided in the cotton areas unless there is a real threat from the summer floods to the cotton crop.

-- Strict enforcement of the pesticide ordinance and efforts of the legitimate generic pesticide marketing companies to report sellers of adulterated pesticides in order to avoid further restrictions on the generic pesticides trade.

-- Even with ideal weather during the 1996/97 growing and harvesting season, yields can not achieve the all time high of 1991/92 because the LCV-tolerant varieties planted this season have yield potential about 25 percent less than high yielding varieties S-12 and S-14.

Pakistan: Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area</u> (1,000 Hectares)	<u>Yield</u> (Kg/Ha)	<u>Production</u> (1,000 Bales)
1987/88	2,568	572	6,744
1988/89	2,508	569	6,551
1989/90	2,599	560	6,687
1990/91	2,662	615	7,522
1991/92	2,836	768	10,000
1992/93	2,836	543	7,073
1993/94	2,805	488	6,282
1994/95	2,650	514	6,250
1995/96	3,000	588	8,100
5-Year Avg	2,825	581	7,541
*1996/97	3,000	595	8,200

* September estimate

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UZBEKISTAN COTTON PRODUCTION IN A STATE OF CHANGE

Cotton production in the Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan for 1996/97 is estimated at 5.3 million bales down 8 percent from a year ago, while area is estimated at 1.5 million hectares, the same as last year. The planting of this year's cotton was completed two-to-three weeks late due to cool, wet spring weather. About 10 percent of the crop was reseeded, which is about the usual rate. Irrigation supplies were average throughout the season following heavy winter snowfall and snowpack in the headwaters of the region's two main rivers.

Uzbekistan is the world's fifth-largest cotton producer and the second-largest exporter behind the United States. Cotton is the major crop in Uzbekistan, providing an important source of employment, income, and foreign exchange. During the Soviet era, Uzbekistan cultivated cotton on about half of its 4.5 million arable hectares and produced as much as 8.0 million bales of cotton lint annually. Since independence, the Government has embarked on a program of crop diversification, mainly aimed at self-sufficiency in wheat production. Farmers have been encouraged to gradually shift land from cotton to wheat. The present government policy is to stabilize cotton area near its current level of 1.5 million hectares. Future production increases are expected from new higher yielding varieties and improved agronomic practices, rather than from increased area. The State continues to play a major role in the production and marketing of cotton. The State owns most of the land, and all cotton is produced on State farms. The State determines cotton area, sets production targets and prices, supplies all inputs, and procures the bulk of the crop. Farmers view this situation as a disincentive to cotton production.

Cotton is grown in a crescent shaped area extending from the Fergana Valley, south along the Tien Shan Mountains to Samarkhand and Bukhara, and then west along the Amu Darya River. All cotton is flood irrigated as rainfall is not adequate to produce a cotton crop. The crop is sown by mid-April and harvest begins in late August or early September. The ideal crop rotation is seven years of cotton followed by three years of alfalfa and corn. In reality, cotton

is generally planted year after year without rotation, given the need to earn foreign exchange. The Government is experimenting with shorter season cotton and other methods to speed up maturation so that they can plant winter wheat immediately after cotton. However, the cotton-wheat rotation remains experimental and most producers do not think the practice will become widespread.

More than 95 percent of production consists of medium-staple upland cotton varieties with the balance long staple cotton. About one-half the long-staple cotton is produced in the southern portion of the country. However, long-staple production is continuing to decline due to its lower returns compared with medium staple as procurement prices do not provide an adequate premium.

About 20 varieties are commonly cultivated. The main variety, Fergana 3, is cultivated on about 300,000 hectares. Some varieties are grown on as few as 10,000 hectares. Reportedly, about 40 percent of cotton consists of short-season varieties. During the Soviet era, Central Asian varieties were developed and maintained by the Ministry of Agriculture. However, since independence maintenance of varieties has declined and farms reportedly often plant whatever seed they can obtain, especially when reseeded is required. Seed varieties are often mixed in a given region and actual seeding rates are more than twice the recommended rate. Because of this, the seed industry is a prime target for development under the World Bank's Cotton Improvement Project. World Bank officials are interested in reducing the number of varieties planted and improving the quality of those in use.

Uzbekistan, and the rest of Central Asia, is experiencing problems obtaining necessary spare parts and replacements for overworked planting, harvesting, and processing equipment. Because of this, planting and replanting are delayed and machine harvesting has declined. For the 1995/96 marketing year, about one-third of the cotton was machine picked. Although hand picked cotton generally is of higher quality, the trade-off is a shortage of labor which delays

harvesting and increases the probability of rain or snow-damaged cotton.

Uzbekistan is faced with several unresolved agricultural issues that have delayed reform. These are low producer prices, lack of adequate incentive, and shortages of inputs and operating capital. These are all symptoms of basic government reforms needed when a country moves from a command economy to one of

privatization. The fundamentals essential for successful privatization, such as property rights, an adequate banking system, and basic marketing/management knowledge, are in the process of development but are still limited. Nevertheless, once these reforms are in place, they likely will be directed toward the development of food production and the textile industry with raw cotton imports filling the gap between raw cotton output and textile mill needs.

Uzbekistan: Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area</u> (1,000 Hectares)	<u>Yield</u> (Kg/Ha)	<u>Production</u> (1,000 Bales)
1987/88	2,112	713	6,129
1988/89	2,014	860	7,955
1989/90	1,969	841	7,606
1990/91	1,830	871	7,317
1991/92	1,720	839	6,628
1992/93	1,667	764	5,851
1993/94	1,695	779	6,067
1994/95	1,538	818	5,778
1995/96	1,500	833	5,740
5-Year Avg.	1,624	806	6,013
*1996/97	1,500	769	5,300

*September estimate

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HONEY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Honey production for 1996 in the 6 countries surveyed is forecast at 338,400 tons, down 26 percent from 1995. Production losses are attributed to inclement weather, given the slight upturn in colony numbers.

Argentina: Honey production for 1996 (harvested October 1995-March 1996) is estimated at 49,200 tons, down 25 percent from 1995's revised outturn of 65,500. Argentina's

1995 crop estimate has been revised from the initial forecast of 55,000 tons to 65,500 following the publication of official 1995 data.

The large reduction in 1996 is due to stagnant colony numbers and drought during the summer which decreased yields and delayed the harvest two weeks. Cited below are average honey yields per hive during normal weather and for 1996.

Producing Areas (By Province)

Santa Fe and Buenos Aires
Entre Rios
Cordoba
Other

Average Yield Per Hive Per Year (Kilograms)

<u>Normal Weather</u>	<u>1996</u>
60	40-45
45-50	40-45
50	20
40	34-40

Canada: Honey production for 1996 is forecast at 27,200 tons, down 10 percent from a year ago. All Canadian honey-producing regions suffered through a cold, prolonged 1995/96 winter. This was followed by a cool spring and variable weather during the early-summer months in most major-producing regions, which interfered with bee activity and reduced crop potential. Colony losses were heaviest in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario. The weather during the month of July was only fair for honey output in Alberta, Canada's largest producing province. In Manitoba, about thirty producers lost a significant portion of their bees due to contaminated high-fructose corn syrup they used as a supplementary feed during the winter. British Colombia was the only western province to report favorable weather and prospects for increased honey output this year. In Ontario and Quebec, honey production is expected to be highly variable and, on average, lower than last year. In addition to the cool spring, the weather during the early summer months in the central provinces was extremely spotty.

Honeybee colony numbers have stabilized at 500,000. With the high over-wintering losses during the winter of 1995/96, Canadian honey producers attempted early in the season to rebuild colony numbers for 1996. High market

prices for honey are forecast to result in a modest increase in colony numbers for 1997, mostly among the more highly managed operations.

The three-to-five year outlook for Canadian honey indicates production will increase. The high price returns in 1995 and 1996 have resulted in considerable optimism among Canadian honey producers. Given ideal weather across all honey producing regions, the Canadian industry has the potential to produce in excess of 35,000 tons annually.

Many honey producers participate in Canada's voluntary Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) program. The NISA is a whole-farm safety net program which encourages savings in good years to cushion the effects of poorer years. Under NISA, honey producers contribute a percentage of their eligible net sales for all commodities produced on their farms into a NISA account. For 1995 eligible sales, the producer contribution will rise to 3 percent from 2.5 percent and the Government's contribution to 2 percent from 1.5 percent.

China: The world's largest honey producer is forecast to produce 90,000 tons of honey in 1996, 88,000 tons less than last year's 178,000

ton output due to inclement weather. The downturn is due to the cold, wet spring, muggy, damp summer weather in several key-producing areas, and flash floods. Additionally, colony numbers are down slightly and 1996 is an off-year in the two-year honey hive cycle. Provinces that already are reporting production cuts in 1996 are Shaanxi, Henan, and Jilin. Sichuan Province, the second largest-producing province, is reporting only about one-half its usual production.

Germany: Honey production in 1996 is forecast at 25,000 tons, down 32 percent from the record 36,685 tons harvested in 1995 due to inclement weather and a reduction in colony numbers. Production in 1995 surged 65 percent above the previous year because of highly favorable weather, a prolonged harvest period, and healthy bee colonies.

Mexico: Honey production for 1996 is forecast at 60,000 tons, up 19 percent from a year ago due to an increase in colony numbers in response to higher international honey prices. However, the 1996 forecast is 14 percent less than the record 69,495 tons harvested in 1991 because most of Mexico's beekeepers are paying high

interest rates, burdened with overdue loans, and grappling with high production costs caused by inflation, which jumped from 7 percent in 1994 to 52 percent in 1995.

An agreement was signed recently between the Mexican Coffee Council (SAGAR) and the Governments of several honey-producing states to develop apiculture activities among local coffee growers. These new apiarists will contribute a small fee per beehive, receiving in return partial compensation from the State Governments to cover the cost of changing the queen bees, equipment replacement, and the treatment of Varroa mite infestations. SAGAR's goals are to increase the beehive inventory to 3.9 million by the year 2000 and improve average honey yields to 28 to 30 kilograms per beehive.

United States: The first official estimate of 1996 U.S. honey production--based on an objective survey--will not be available from the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) until February 1997. However, a wide variation in production potential has existed from the beginning of the season in most major-producing states and persisted throughout the season. Therefore, it is possible that U.S. honey production in 1996 may be 8 to 10 percent less than the 95,454 tons produced in 1995.

HONEY: COLONY NUMBERS AND PRODUCTION (1,000 Colonies/Metric tons)

	1994		1995		1996 ^{1/}	
	Colonies	Production	Colonies	Production	Colonies	Production
Argentina	1,700	64,000	1,800	65,500	1,800	49,200
Canada	501	34,245	502	30,352	500	27,200
China	6,440	177,000	6,300	178,000	6,250	90,000
Germany	1,100	22,230	1,047	36,685	1,010	25,000
Mexico	2,100	41,500	2,000	50,360	2,300	60,000
Subtotal	11,841	338,975	11,649	360,897	11,860	251,400
United States	2,770	98,510	2,647	95,454	NA	87,000 ^{2/}
Total	14,611	437,485	14,296	456,351	NA	338,400

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} The first official estimate of the 1996 U.S. honey crop will be released by NASS in February 1997.

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TREE NUT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Production of tree nuts in selected countries for 1996/97 is forecast to increase marginally because of larger almond crops in the United States and Spain, greater pistachio production in Turkey, and record walnut output in China. However, hazelnut production is forecast down in 1996/97 because of smaller crops in Spain, Turkey, and the United States.

ALMONDS

Large production upturns in the United States and Spain, and smaller increases in Greece and Turkey, will likely increase the combined almond output for the six countries surveyed to 351,400 tons (shelled basis)--an increase of 34 percent from 1995/96, but slightly below the previous 5-year average. Italy and Morocco's almond crops are estimated down 60 percent and 12 percent, respectively.

Greece: Almond production during the 1996/97 season is forecast at 15,000 tons up 15 percent from the 1995/96 estimate of 13,000. The increase for 1996/97 reflects higher yields due to improved weather as area harvested remained stable at 41,500 hectares.

Italy: Almond production for 1996/97 is forecast at 6,000 tons, down 60 percent from 1995/96 because of inclement weather and the declining production capacity of the trees. Intense, continuous rains in the major almond-producing regions of Apulia and Sicily from February through April, coupled with freezing temperatures during the late-winter months, may result in the lowest outturn recorded during the last two decades. Concurrently, harvested area has been trending downward--from 102,459 hectares in 1994/95 to an estimated 93,000 in 1996/97. Numerous uprootings occur each year because of the declining productivity of older trees.

Morocco: Sweet almond production in 1996/97 is forecast at 6,500 tons, down 12 percent from the upwardly-revised estimate for 1995/96 of 7,400. Abundant rainfall between November 1995 and April 1996 reversed the stress on trees caused by last year's drought, significantly boosting crop prospects. However, excess rainfall during May cut the number of fruit per tree substantially. Area harvested is estimated up slightly in 1996/97, to 9,000 hectares, of

which about 50 percent is irrigated.

Morocco has suffered through three droughts in four years which have adversely affected tree conditions, favored pest attacks, and, in many cases, resulted in the complete loss of newly-established orchards. Although the Government is endeavoring to increase planted area by wider distribution of almond seedlings, the lack of adequate extension services and the industry's heavy dependence on rainfall continue to limit overall production. Additionally, poor organization in the almond processing and distribution sectors continues to result in low-quality, high-priced almonds. Thus, for the next 3 to 5 years, almond production may increase sporadically in response to favorable weather conditions, but no significant upturn is likely.

Spain: Almond production in 1996/97 is forecast at 67,800 tons, up 50 percent from 1995/96 because of increased rainfall following last season's damaging hot, dry weather. Both the quality and kernel sizes of the 1996/97 crop are expected to be much improved over 1995/96.

The area planted to almonds for 1996/97 increased marginally to 615,000 hectares, of which 595,000 hectares are bearing. Nearly half of Spain's almond crop is produced in the Valencia and Andalucia regions. Approximately 10 percent of area planted to almonds in Spain is irrigated.

Turkey: Almonds are a minor nut crop in Turkey. They are grown throughout the country, with production concentrated in the Aegean, Marmara, and Mediterranean Regions. Production for 1996/97 is forecast at 15,700 tons, up 15 percent from the downwardly revised 1995/96 estimate of 13,700. The estimate for 1995/96 has been lowered because early-season frosts in key growing areas adversely affected production. Bearing tree numbers are expected to remain stable at 3.9 million.

United States: The final estimate of U.S. almond production for 1995/96 is 167,830 tons, down 50 percent from 1994/95 because of an off-year in the production cycle and excessive rains during the growing season, especially during blossoming. Output in 1996/97 is forecast up 43 percent, to 240,400 tons, as the crop enters the

"on" phase of the production cycle. This season's bloom varied from good-to-excellent across the growing areas in California, but cold

weather and intermittent rainfall during February and March hampered pollination.

ALMOND PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons - Shelled basis)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u>	<u>1994/95</u>	<u>1995/96</u>	<u>1996/97 1/</u>
Greece	16.0	20.0	16.0	13.0	15.0
Italy	18.0	15.0	14.0	15.0	6.0
Morocco	8.2	8.9	5.7	7.4	6.5
Spain	72.0	84.0	70.3	45.3	67.8
Turkey	15.7	16.0	15.7	13.7	15.7
United States	248.6	222.3	333.4	167.8	240.4
Total	378.5	366.2	455.1	262.2	351.4

1/ Preliminary.

HAZELNUTS

Preliminary assessments put 1996/97 hazelnut (filbert) production in the four countries surveyed at 568,100 tons (inshell basis), down 4 percent from 1995/96. The downturn reflects marginal declines in Turkey, the United States, and Spain. These declines were partially offset by a 53-percent increase in Italy.

Italy: Hazelnut production in 1996/97 is forecast at 130,000 tons, up 53 percent from the weather-reduced 1995/96 crop, but merely average output for an on-year in the production cycle. The area planted to hazelnuts is forecast to remain stable in the short-to-medium term, meaning fluctuations in production will depend primarily on weather developments as well as the cyclical bearing characteristics of the trees. The hazelnut industry is concentrated in four regions--Campania accounts for approximately 50 percent of Italy's annual output, Latium 33 percent, with the remaining 17 percent split between Piedmont and Sicily.

Spain: Production of hazelnuts in 1996/97 is forecast at 10,000 tons, down 32 percent from last season's frost-reduced crop. Catalonia, the major Spanish hazelnut-producing region, received excessive rains and colder-than-normal temperatures during the growing season, which adversely affected the nut set and reduced kernel quality and size. There are indications that many farmers will not harvest their crops because of the quality and size problems and strong competition from imports of Turkish hazelnuts.

Turkey: Hazelnut output is forecast down 10 percent in 1996/97, to 410,000 tons. The weather was normal through the early part of the growing season, but hot, dry weather during June and July adversely affected the crop, reducing yields. The support price announced by the Government of Turkey for 1996/97 is TL 166,000 per kilogram (US\$1.90), up 110 percent in terms of Turkish Lira and up 18 percent in terms of U.S. dollars.

While the announced support price is viewed as attractive, it is unknown whether FISKORBIRLIK--the quasi-governmental hazelnut cooperative--will be provided with adequate funds to buy significant quantities of hazelnuts. Earlier government plans to reform grower cooperatives, including FISKOBIRLIK, along more market-oriented lines are uncertain because of a recent change in political leadership in Turkey.

Turkey is by far the world's leading producer of hazelnuts, accounting for about 70 percent of world supply. Hazelnut production is concentrated along Turkey's Black Sea coast. Approximately 60 percent of the crop is produced in the eastern Black Sea region, 25 percent in the western Black Sea region, and 15 percent in the central region.

United States: Hazelnut production in 1996/97 is forecast at 18,145 tons, roughly half the 1995/96 output. Besides being an off-year in the alternate bearing cycle, several factors figure

heavily in the reduced crop forecast--a severe windstorm in December that caused considerable damage to limbs, freezing temperatures in February followed by floods that damaged trees,

and cool, wet weather during pollination that limited the nut set. Despite the reduction in output, the average nut size is larger.

HAZELNUT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons - Inshell basis)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1992/93</u> 1/	<u>1993/94</u>	<u>1994/95</u>	<u>1995/96</u>	<u>1996/97</u>
Italy	90.0	70.0	120.0	85.0	130.0
Spain	26.4	12.1	23.7	14.8	10.0
Turkey	580.0	300.0	525.0	455.0	410.0
United States	25.1	37.2	19.1	35.4	18.1
Total	721.5	419.3	687.8	590.2	568.1

1/ Preliminary.

PECANS

Mexico: Pecan production in 1996/97 is forecast at 44,600 tons. The 7-percent increase in output is primarily due to beneficially cool winter weather, more efficient use of water and fertilizers, and more trees coming into production. Severe drought in northern Mexico would normally limit or reduce the production of pecans, but farmers have been forced to become more efficient in the use of water resources and the number of irrigations applied during the growth cycle. Additionally, a sufficient number of chilling hours during the cool winter in the states of Chihuahua and Coahuila are expected to improve yields in those states. Nut quality in 1996/97 is expected to be above average because of improved management practices and increased chilling hours.

The area planted to pecan trees has remained stable for the past few years at approximately 43,500 hectares. New plantings have been limited because of the dry weather that has prevailed in northern Mexico for the past five years. The large number of new trees planted in the early-1990's are now coming into production and are requiring more inputs, causing farmers to cut back on investments in new trees.

United States: Pecan output in 1996/97 is forecast at 110,990 tons, down 9 percent from 1995/96. Production in Texas is forecast down 47 percent from last season, to 18,140 tons. Extreme drought during the spring and summer months affected orchards across the state and

growers may lose some trees. Insect problems have also limited this year's crop. New Mexico's output is forecast down 33 percent, to 13,610 tons. Reportedly, the nut set was average following last year's record production. Georgia's production was aided by cooler-than-normal temperatures boosting output 33 percent from 1995/96, to 45,360 tons.

PISTACHIOS

Pistachio production for 1996/97 (excluding Iran) is forecast at 129,800 tons (inshell basis), up 9 percent from 1995/96 because of increased output in Turkey, Syria, and Greece. The 1996/97 forecast for the United States was carried forward from 1995/96 because an estimate for the U.S. crop will not be available until January 1997. Estimates for Iran, the world's largest producer, are taken from the statistical database maintained by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Greece: Pistachio production during 1996/97 is forecast at 4,350 tons, up 9 percent from 1995/96. Harvested area likely to increase 3 percent, to 5,050 hectares, bearing tree numbers are up slightly, and the yield is forecast up 5 percent.

Italy: Pistachio production is forecast to drop from 2,200 tons in 1995/96 to 300 tons in 1996/97 because of the Sicilian tradition of

radically pruning trees every other year. Thus, substantive crops are obtained only every other year. Italy's pistachio production is concentrated almost exclusively on the slopes of Mount Etna, with a limited amount produced in southern Sicily.

The 1995/96 crop was much smaller than expected because strong winds and hail storms in mid-September adversely affected the crop. Some cases of aflatoxin also were reported, resulting from excessive rains during the picking period.

Syria: Pistachio production in 1996/97 is forecast at 18,000 tons, up 13 percent from last season's revised estimate of 16,000. This year's output increase is based on favorable growing conditions, particularly adequate rain during the critical spring months, and larger output from maturing trees. Total bearing tree numbers for 1996/97 are estimated at 3.5 million, up from 2.8 million in 1995/96, with another 6.5 million still maturing.

Syria's Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform encourages pistachio production by selling seedlings at nominal prices. Pistachios are grown in areas that are usually not suitable for other crops and, frequently, are interplanted with figs, olives, and grape vines.

Turkey: Following two years of below normal production, pistachio output in 1996/97 is forecast up 33 percent from last year, to 40,000 tons. However, hot, dry weather in June and July has limited production in some areas. Some sources indicate that pistachio production also has been adversely affected by insect damage.

Last season, GUNEYDOGU BIRLIK--the quasi-government pistachio cooperative--did not announce a procurement price and did not procure any pistachios, primarily because financing from the Treasury was not available. For 1996/97, GUNEYDOGU BIRLIK officials are trying to find money to support the crop. If successful, it is expected that the support price would be set between TL 250,000-300,000 per kilogram (US\$2.80-3.40 per kilogram) of dry, inshell pistachios, and the amount purchased would be between 5,000 and 10,000 tons.

United States: The 1995/96 estimate for the United States has been carried forward into 1996/97 because the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) will not release an official estimate until January 1997. However, in a recent objective measurement survey conducted by the California Agricultural Statistic Service, the number of nut clusters per tree and the size of nuts surveyed were down from last year--normal occurrences for an off-year in the bearing cycle. The final estimate for 1995/96 was 67,130 tons--up 15 percent from 1994/95 because of improved growing conditions and an on-year in the bearing cycle.

PISTACHIO PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons - Inshell basis)

Country	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u>	<u>1994/95</u>	<u>1995/96</u>	<u>1996/97 1/</u>
Greece	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.4
Italy	0.3	4.0	.3	2.2	.3
Syria	20.0	13.7	14.9	16.0	18.0
Turkey	20.0	50.0	30.0	30.0	40.0
United States	66.7	68.9	58.5	67.1	67.1 2/
Subtotal	111.6	140.7	107.9	119.3	129.8
Iran 3/	201.6	229.3	153.0	220.0	NA
Total	313.2	370.0	260.9	339.3	NA

1/ Preliminary.

2/ An official U.S. production estimate will not be available from the National Agricultural Statistics Service until January 1997.

3/ Estimates taken from FAO data base. Estimate for 1996/97 not available.

WALNUTS

Walnut production for 1996/97 in the seven countries surveyed is forecast at an all-time high of 601,600 tons (inshell basis), up 3 percent from the previous record set last season. Record production in China is expected to offset declines in the United States and Italy.

Chile: The estimate for Chile's 1995/96 walnut crop--released in March 1996 (WAP 03-96)--was 9,500 tons, up 8 percent from the 1994/95 crop of 8,800, reflecting favorable weather during the growing season and a slight increase in harvested area. The preliminary forecast for the 1996/97 crop (to be harvested in early-1997) is 10,000 tons, a 5-percent increase from 1995/96 because of an increase in bearing tree numbers.

China: Walnut production in 1996/97 is forecast at a record 260,000 tons, up 13 percent from last year's revised estimate of 231,000. The upward trend in China's walnut production is expected to continue. Walnut prices have been favorable and growers are recognizing the relationship between higher prices and high-quality walnuts; thus, growers are increasing inputs and planting better quality varieties. Because of their resistance to hot, dry weather, walnut trees are being planted in areas that are not suitable for other crops and on less-than-optimal land. Walnut production is spread across China with the provinces of Yunnan, Shanxi, and Shaanxi playing leading roles. Plantings of new trees are beginning to slow with growers instead focusing on improving orchard care and using more and/or better inputs.

France: Production of walnuts in 1996/97 is forecast at 27,000 tons, up 4 percent from 1995/96. The increase is attributed to favorable weather during the spring blossom and nut set. However, the relatively hot, dry summer limited nut growth. The area under walnut cultivation is estimated at 8,700 hectares, up slightly from last year. Production should continue to increase over the next 5 years as recent plantings mature.

India: Walnut production in 1996/97 is forecast up 16 percent, to a record 29,000 tons, because of favorable weather and a slight increase in the number of bearing trees. Walnuts are produced in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Since the late-1980's, the industry has expanded into some non-traditional producing areas in this state where climatic conditions are similar to those in traditional growing areas. Trees in these areas are maturing which is helping to push production higher. Planted area in 1996/97 is forecast at 36,400 hectares, up slightly from 1995/96.

Italy: Preliminary assessments indicate that Italy will harvest 10,000 tons of walnuts in 1996/97, down 37 percent from 1995/96's relatively large crop. In addition to an off-year in the bearing cycle, wide temperature variations in the spring hampered 1996/97 crop development. Planted and harvested areas, estimated at 4,800 and 4,000 hectares, respectively, continue to decline as trees age and little replanting is done.

Turkey: Production in 1996/97 is forecast at 66,000 tons, up slightly from last year's crop which was revised downward because of inclement weather. The number of bearing trees is forecast up 3 percent in 1996/97, to 3.5 million, revealing a gradual increase. The Horticultural Research Institute in Turkey has been conducting research on improved walnut varieties. Thus far, only a few varieties with higher yields have been planted commercially and are bearing nuts. Because demand for these seedlings is high, output will likely increase steadily as higher-yielding varieties are planted and reach bearing age.

United States: The final estimate of U.S. walnut production for 1995/96 is 212,280 tons, up slightly from 1994/95. The forecast for the 1996/97 season is 199,580 tons, down 6 percent from last year. During the most recent tree survey, average nut set per tree was estimated down 8 percent from last year. In addition, heavy droppage occurred as a result of an insufficient number of winter chilling hours and substantial rainfall during May.

WALNUT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons - Inshell basis)

Country	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u>	<u>1994/95</u>	<u>1995/96</u>	<u>1996/97</u>	<u>1/</u>
Chile	9.5	9.8	8.8	9.5	10.0	<u>2/</u>
China	163.9	192.2	210.0	231.0	260.0	
France	24.0	18.9	29.0	25.9	27.0	
India	23.5	22.0	28.0	25.0	29.0	
Italy	22.0	16.0	9.0	16.0	10.0	
Turkey	66.0	65.0	66.0	65.0	66.0	
United States	184.2	235.9	210.5	212.3	199.6	
Total	493.1	559.8	61.3	584.7	601.6	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Estimated data.

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CANADA GRAIN AND OILSEED TRIP REPORT

Analysts from USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service, the Canadian Wheat Board (CWB), and Agriculture and Agri-Foods Canada participated in the CWB's Saskatchewan crop tour during the week of August 12, 1996.

For the Canadian Prairie Provinces, shifting price relationships for the 1996/97 crop reduced the area planted to canola (rapeseed) in favor of wheat. Generally cooler and wetter-than-normal temperatures in April and May delayed planting so crops were approximately two weeks behind normal in development. Though farmers for the most part met their intentions of planting more wheat and less canola, the lateness of the planting season resulted in the seeding of more short-season crops such as flax and short-season canola than otherwise would have occurred. Once crops were planted they had favorable soil moisture and adequate rainfall, except for a limited area of southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan where some crops were reduced by drought.

Across Saskatchewan, wheat and barley fields had high head and seed counts, indicating above average yield potential. Canola stands were uniform, but lacked the quantity of vegetation that would suggest higher than normal yields. Through most of Saskatchewan, hard red winter wheat was predominantly in the soft dough stage.

Southeast of Regina, crops appeared behind normal development. In the second week of August, most wheat fields were in the flowering to milk stage of development. Comments from area farmers suggested the later-developing durum stands would not be threshed until October.

West of Regina and up to North Battleford, fields of canola had been cut, and a number of fields of

lentils were within days of being swathed, provided high temperatures of 25 to 30 degrees Celsius and dry weather continued. In the canola fields of western and northern Saskatchewan, bertha armyworms and sclerotinia were found, but damage was not considered severe.

In northern and eastern Saskatchewan, around Melfort and south to Regina, wheat midge appeared to be a problem. In that area, the small orange fly larva was found to infest 3 to 5 percent of the kernels in observed fields. Midge also was observed on the route from Regina to Winnipeg, with infestations up to 10 percent of the kernels in some fields.

A report from a CWB crop tour which had taken place in the previous week indicated crops in Alberta were uniformly late in development, but had high yield potential. Though crops in Alberta were for the most part planted earlier than Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the crops had experienced cool temperatures and were behind those of Saskatchewan and Manitoba in development.

A report from the CWB crop tour of Manitoba and far eastern Saskatchewan held the same week as the Saskatchewan tour indicated crops were more developed than those of Saskatchewan, as a whole. In that tour, fusarium head blight was found and was thought likely to reduce wheat yields by 5 to 10 percent in perhaps half of the fields observed.

Generally, observations seemed to indicate above average yields will be obtained from the Prairie Provinces crops with yields above average coming from Alberta and closer-to-normal yields in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The lateness of the crops places crop quality in jeopardy because of the risk of frost damage.

CANADA: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	<u>Area</u> (Hectares)	<u>Yield</u> (Tons/Hectare)	<u>Production</u> (Tons)
<u>Wheat</u>			
1992/93	13,830	2.16	29,871
1993/94	12,377	2.20	27,232
1994/95	10,838	2.13	23,122
1995/96	11,253	2.26	25,432
1996/97*	13,000	2.29	29,800
<u>Barley</u>			
1992/93	3,792	2.91	11,032
1993/94	4,159	3.12	12,972
1994/95	4,092	2.86	11,690
1995/96	4,365	2.99	13,035
1996/97*	5,120	3.16	16,200
<u>Rapeseed</u>			
1992/93	3,045	1.27	3,872
1993/94	4,104	1.34	5,480
1994/95	5,755	1.26	7,233
1995/96	5,273	1.22	6,436
1996/97*	3,700	1.38	5,100

September estimate.

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USDA ANNOUNCES AGRIBUSINESS MISSION TO SLOVENIA AND CROATIA

Washington, Aug. 20, 1996--The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is inviting U.S. grain and soybean trading firms to participate in a trade mission to Slovenia and Croatia from October 14-18, 1996.

"There is tremendous potential for U.S. soybean and grain sales in this region," said August Schumacher, Jr., administrator of USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. "Their production of soybeans, for example, meets less than 10 percent of these countries' consumption needs, creating an overall demand for more than a million tons of imports of soybean meal each year. U.S. grain companies have the opportunity to market grain and grain products not readily available in Central Europe, which will be in high demand in the coming year."

The mission will visit the Adriatic ports of Koper, Slovenia, and Rijeka, Croatia, which handled more than 300,000 metric tons of soybean meal and pellets in 1995. These ports have long been crucial in moving agricultural commodities in and out of the former Yugoslavia and neighboring countries. They are considered the new gateway to Central Europe and are becoming more important as the countries in this region continue their move toward market economies.

Schumacher said the goal of the mission is to increase trade between the United States and Central Europe. Representatives of U.S. firms will meet progressive local companies in Slovenia and Croatia that can help distribute and market high-quality U.S. soybean meal and grain throughout the region. In addition, grain traders from the surrounding countries have been invited to meet with U.S. participants. U.S. firms will learn about local grain and soybean meal import needs and about new USDA credit tools that can help facilitate U.S. exports. Importers will learn about the benefits of buying U.S. commodities through seminars at each stop in the mission.

Interpreters, local transportation and all other costs associated with the organization of the mission are provided to participants at no cost. However, U.S. companies are responsible for their own travel, lodging and per diem expenses. Small- and medium-sized U.S. businesses are encouraged to participate in the upcoming mission.

U.S. firms interested in participating in the trade mission should contact Clay Hamilton or Frank Fender at tel. (202) 690-1858 or 690-1339 or fax. (202) 690-3982. The registration deadline is September 20.

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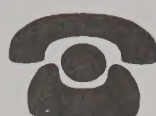
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